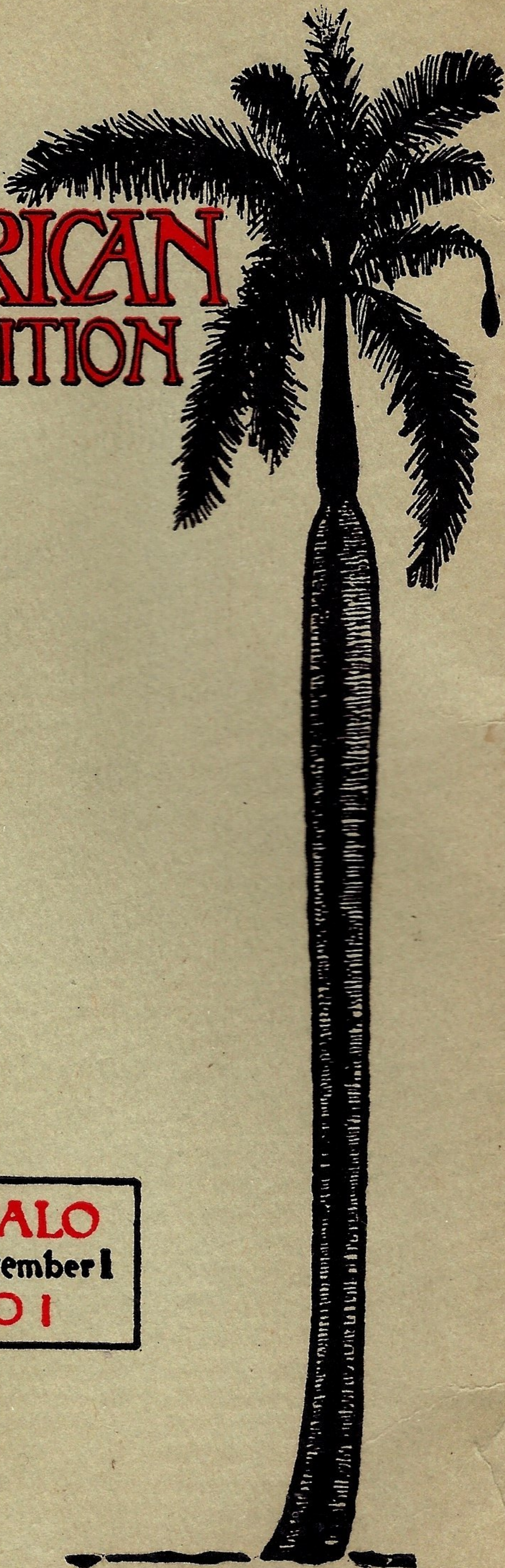


PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

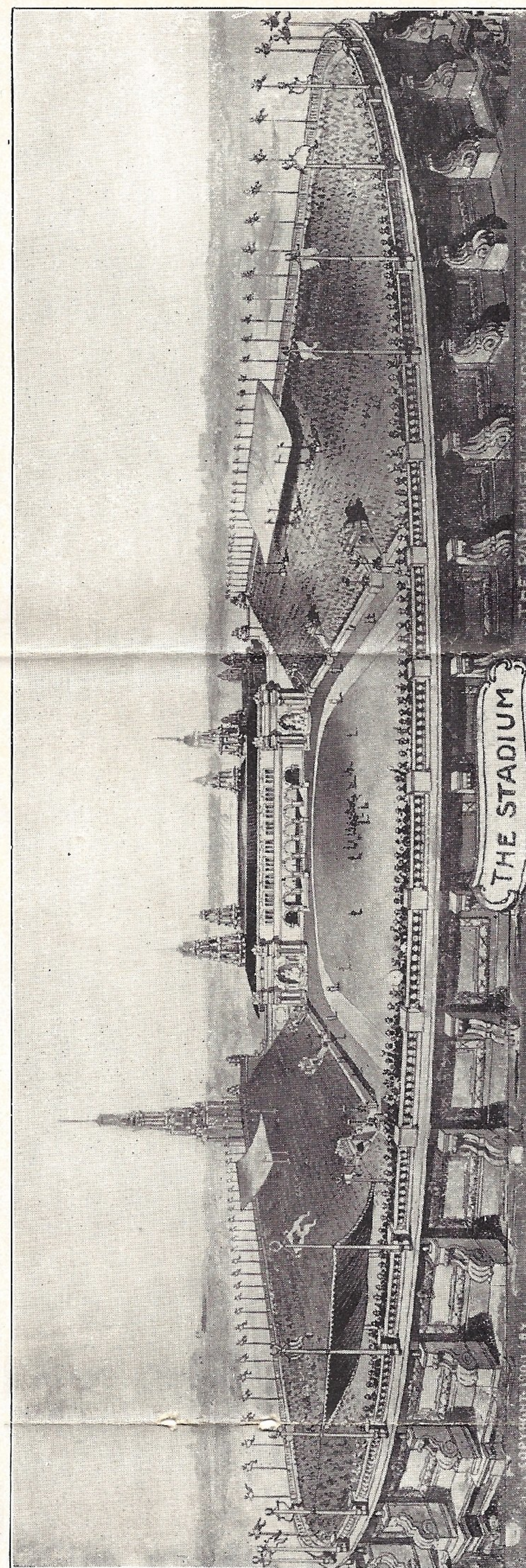


BUFFALO
May 1 - November 1
1901

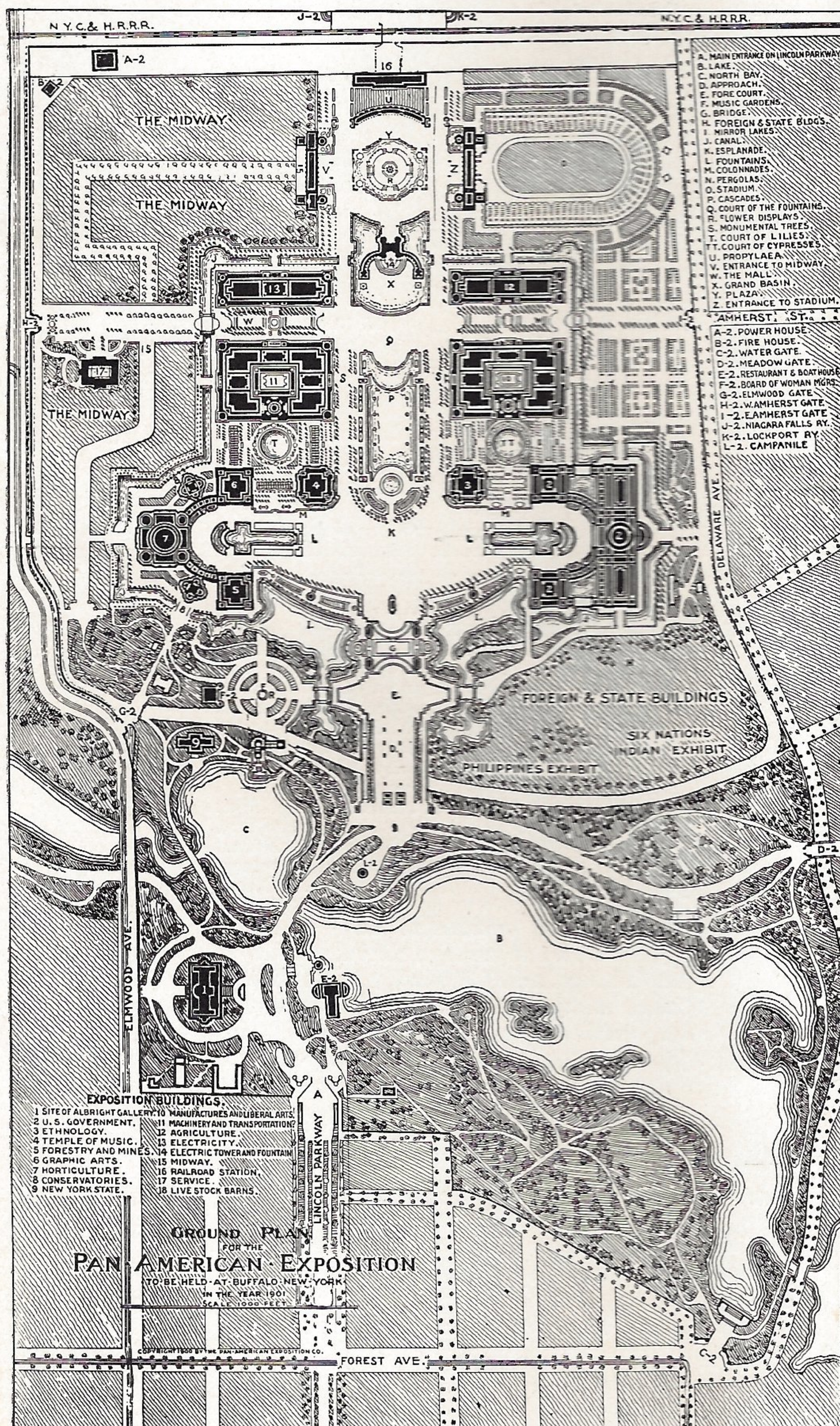


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A GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION MAY 1 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1901, AT BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.



hen the gates of the Pan-American Exposition are thrown open on May 1, 1901, a scene of unexampled beauty and interest will charm the eye and delight the finest sensibilities of the visitor. To enjoy this will be a pleasure well worth many an effort and sacrifice. Many millions

of dollars will have been expended in its production, and the highest skill in science and art will have been employed to bring to perfection an Exposition worthy of this wonderful era of development in all that concerns humanity.

Ten years of modern progress outweigh in importance centuries of the remote past. The world is enjoying more and more the priceless benefits of popular education. The wide dissemination of knowledge and the quickening of thought among the great mass of people have left their resultant expression in the countless useful inventions of machinery and appliances with which the world is to-day blessed, in the multitude of wonderful discoveries in science and in the marvelous artistic creations met with on every hand.

Great expositions are mile-stones in the progress of the world. On these occasions we turn our thoughts upon the vista of the past and take account of what mankind has done. The Pan-American Exposition will concern itself strictly with the progress of the States and countries of the Western Hemisphere and the new possessions of the United States during the Nineteenth Century.

Its scope is, nevertheless, so broad as to include all departments of human effort. The purposes of the Exposition are manifold. One great object is to bring into closer relationship, commercially and socially, the governments and dependencies of the Western Hemisphere, that the well-being of their peoples may be promoted.

The Pan-American Exposition received the cordial endorsement of the Congress of the United States in July, 1898, when a resolution was adopted declaring that "a Pan-American Exposition will undoubtedly be of vast benefit to the commercial interests of the countries of North, South and Central America," and that "it merits the approval of Congress and of the people of the United States."

March 3, 1899, Congress appropriated \$500,000 and declared that "it is desirable to encourage the holding of a Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara Frontier, in the City of Buffalo, in the year 1901, fittingly

Scope of the Exposition.

Congressional Action.

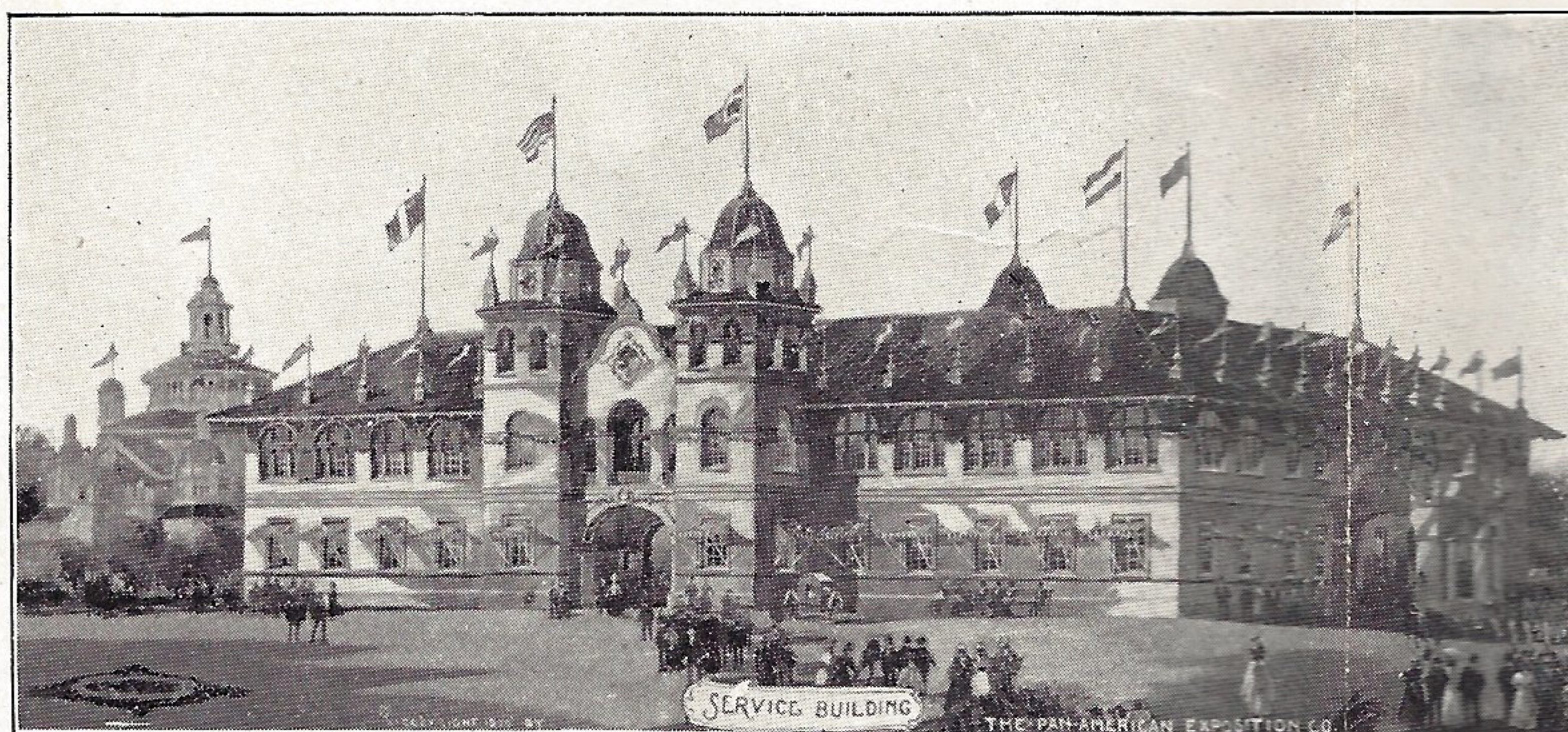
to illustrate the marvelous development of the Western Hemisphere during the Nineteenth Century, by a display of the arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine and sea," and also declared that "the proposed Pan-American Exposition, being confined to the Western Hemisphere and being held in the near vicinity of the great Niagara Cataract, within a day's journey of which reside forty million people, would unquestionably be of vast benefit to the commercial interests, not only of this country, but of the entire hemisphere, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States."

**President
McKinley's
Recommendations.**

Congressional endorsement and government assistance were followed by earnest reference to the enterprise by President McKinley in his annual message in December, 1899, as follows:

"The Act to encourage the holding of the Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara Frontier, within the County of Erie or Niagara, in the State of New York, in the year 1901, was approved on March 3, 1899.

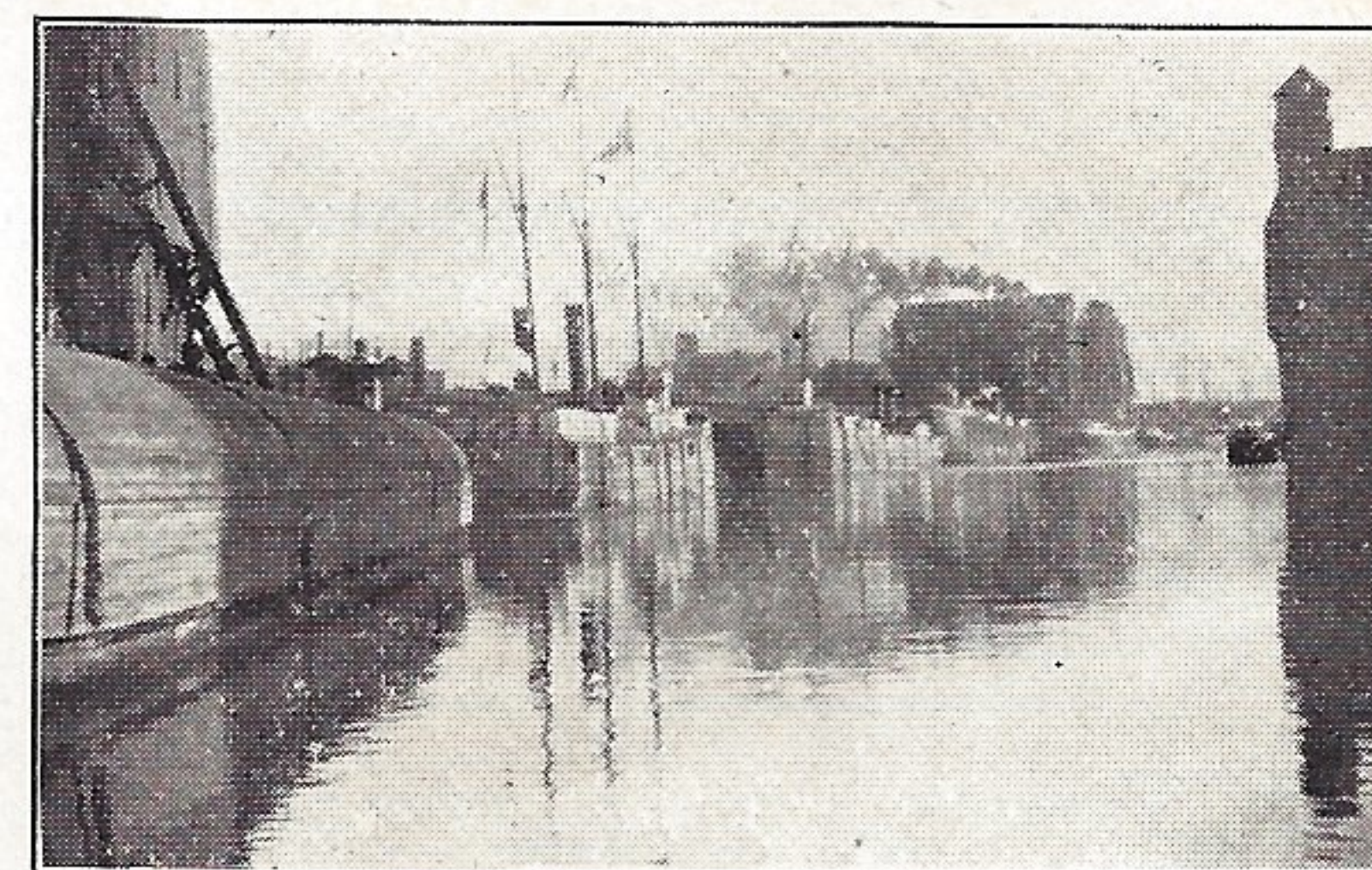
"This Exposition, which will be held in the City of Buffalo, in the near vicinity of the great Niagara Cataract, and within a day's journey of which reside 40,000,000 of our people, will be confined entirely to the Western Hemisphere. Satisfactory assurances have already been given by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Mexico, the Central and South American Republics, and most of the States of the United States, that these countries and States will make an unique, interesting and instructive exhibit, peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century which is about to close.



"The law provides an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at the Exposition by the Government of the United States from its executive departments, and from the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the

United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of the American Republics. To secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of this Government exhibit, a Board of Management has already been created, and charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement and safe-keeping of the articles and materials to be exhibited.

"This Board has been organized and has already entered upon the performance of its duties, as provided for by law. I have every reason to hope and believe that this Exposition will tend more firmly to cement the cordial relations between the nations on this continent."



IN BUFFALO HARBOR.
Photograph by C. L. Baer.

The Board of Management of the United States Government Exhibit, provided by the Act of Congress, was appointed and organized as follows:

**United States
Government
Board.**

J. H. BRIGHAM Assistant Secretary of Agriculture,
Chairman, Department of Agriculture.
W. H. MICHAEL Department of State.
W. H. HILLS Treasury Department.
CAPT. PETER C. HARRIS War Department.
FRANK STRONG Department of Justice.
JOHN B. BROWNLOW Post-Office Department.
B. F. PETERS Navy Department.
F. W. CLARKE Department of the Interior.
F. W. TRUE Smithsonian Institution and
National Museum.
W. deC. RAVENEL Commission of Fish
and Fisheries.
C. H. VERRILL Department of Labor.
W. C. FOX Bureau of American Republics.
W. V. COX Secretary.
W. M. GEDDES Disbursing Officer.
JOHN M. BIDDLE Assistant Secretary.
R. L. STONE Clerk.

A special committee was appointed by this Board to arrange for exhibits from the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, Alaska, the Island of Guam, and our newest possessions, Tutuila and Manua. This work is well advanced, and unique and instructive exhibits of a most extensive variety will be displayed.

On behalf of the National Government, the Department of State, in June, 1899, invited the governments of the Western Hemisphere to participate in the Exposition. Official acceptances have been received from Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Dutch Guiana, Bolivia, Argentine Republic, Chile, Costa Rica,

**Invitations
to Other
States and
Governments.**



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PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION CO.

Brazil, Peru, Venezuela and Haiti. Unofficial assurances have been received from nearly all other dependencies and governments of this hemisphere that suitable exhibits will be prepared by them, and in view of the many cordial expressions and manifestations of hearty interest in the enterprise, and the wonderful resources of the countries in question, an unparalleled display of American products is confidently expected.

New York State's Endorsement.

The Legislature of the State of New York, on January 19, 1899, passed a special Act incorporating the Pan-American Exposition Company. Several hundred business men of Buffalo and other cities and towns of Western New York became incorporators. The capital stock was fixed at \$2,500,000, and the

company was empowered to issue bonds for a like sum. On March 1, 1899, the New York Legislature passed an Act creating a State Board of Managers and appropriating \$300,000, to be used in making suitable exhibits on behalf of the State. On March 25, 1899, under the authority of a concurrent resolution by the Senate and Assembly, Governor Roosevelt

extended, "in the name of the State of New York, to the several commonwealths of the Union, a respectful and cordial invitation to be represented at the Pan-American Exposition."

Governor Roosevelt, in his annual message to the Legislature in January, 1900, referred at length to the Exposition. He expressed a particular "desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the Pan-American Exposition," and he asserted that "this Exposition will be a source of the utmost pride to the whole State, and all our citizens should feel an active concern in making it a greater success than anything of this kind ever held on this continent." He recommended the creation of a Department of Social Economy, saying: "I am heartily in favor of the creation of such a Department of the Exposition, and recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made by the Legislature to establish and successfully conduct it. I commend the Exposition to your special attention and hope you will aid it in every way."

The Exposition Grounds.

The grounds chosen by the Board of Directors for the Exposition lie in the northern part of Buffalo, well within the city limits. The dimensions from north to south are about one mile, and from east to west about half a mile, the plot containing 350 acres. Delaware Avenue, one of the finest residence streets in the world, skirts the eastern side, and Elmwood

Avenue, one of the main thoroughfares of the great residential section of the city, marks the western boundary. Within the park lands is an irregular and beautiful lake, half a mile in length, which will become one of the principal water features of the Exposition. This lake is described by Daniel H. Burnham, Director of Works of the Chicago Exposition, as the most beautiful interior lake in the country. Its banks are generally steep and for the most part thickly wooded with flowering shrubs and trees of rare species. Numerous drives and shady walks skirt the lake.

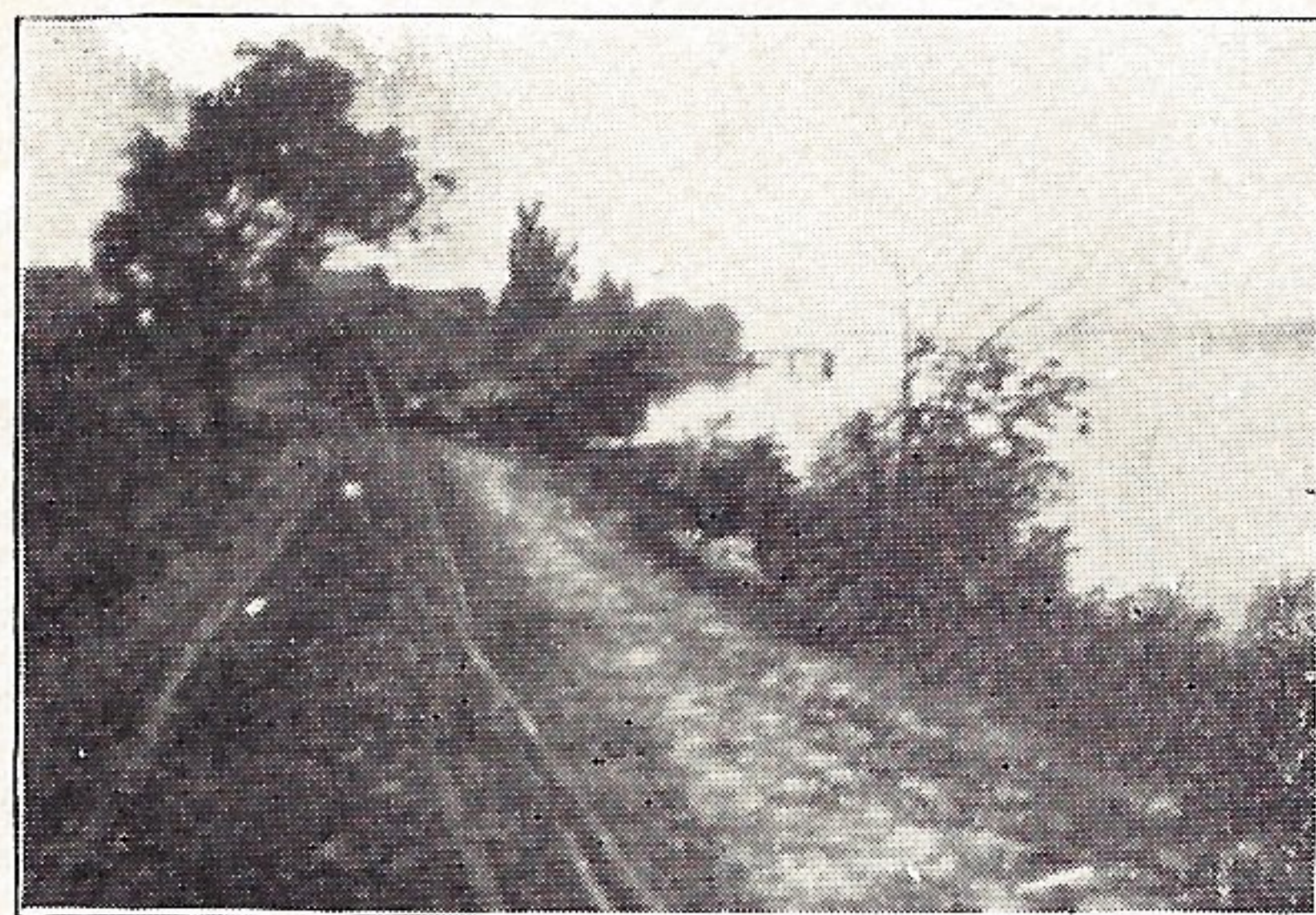
The grounds of the Exposition are considered the most accessible of any site that could have been chosen. The electric street railway connections are such that nearly all lines will be able to send their cars from remote points in the city direct to the Exposition, affording quick transit to and from the grounds. The ride by electric cars is not more than 20 minutes from the business center of the city. A line of double track steam railway, known as the New York Central Belt Line, encircles the city and touches the northern boundary of the Exposition grounds. To this belt line, and to the Exposition station, and the storage warehouses, near by, all the steam railways entering Buffalo will have access. These include the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Nickel Plate, Michigan Central, Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo; New York Central; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, by way of the New York Central from Niagara Falls; West Shore; Lackawanna; Lehigh Valley; Erie; Pennsylvania, by way of the Western New York & Pennsylvania; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; Wabash; and several branch lines. The great Exposition station is to be directly north of the Plaza, convenient to the large exhibition buildings. The electric lines of the city will also receive and discharge passengers at this point. Every provision which an experienced foresight can suggest is planned for the quick handling of large crowds and to prevent a congestion of traffic.

The electric and steam lines to Niagara Falls are also near by and arrangements will be made so that

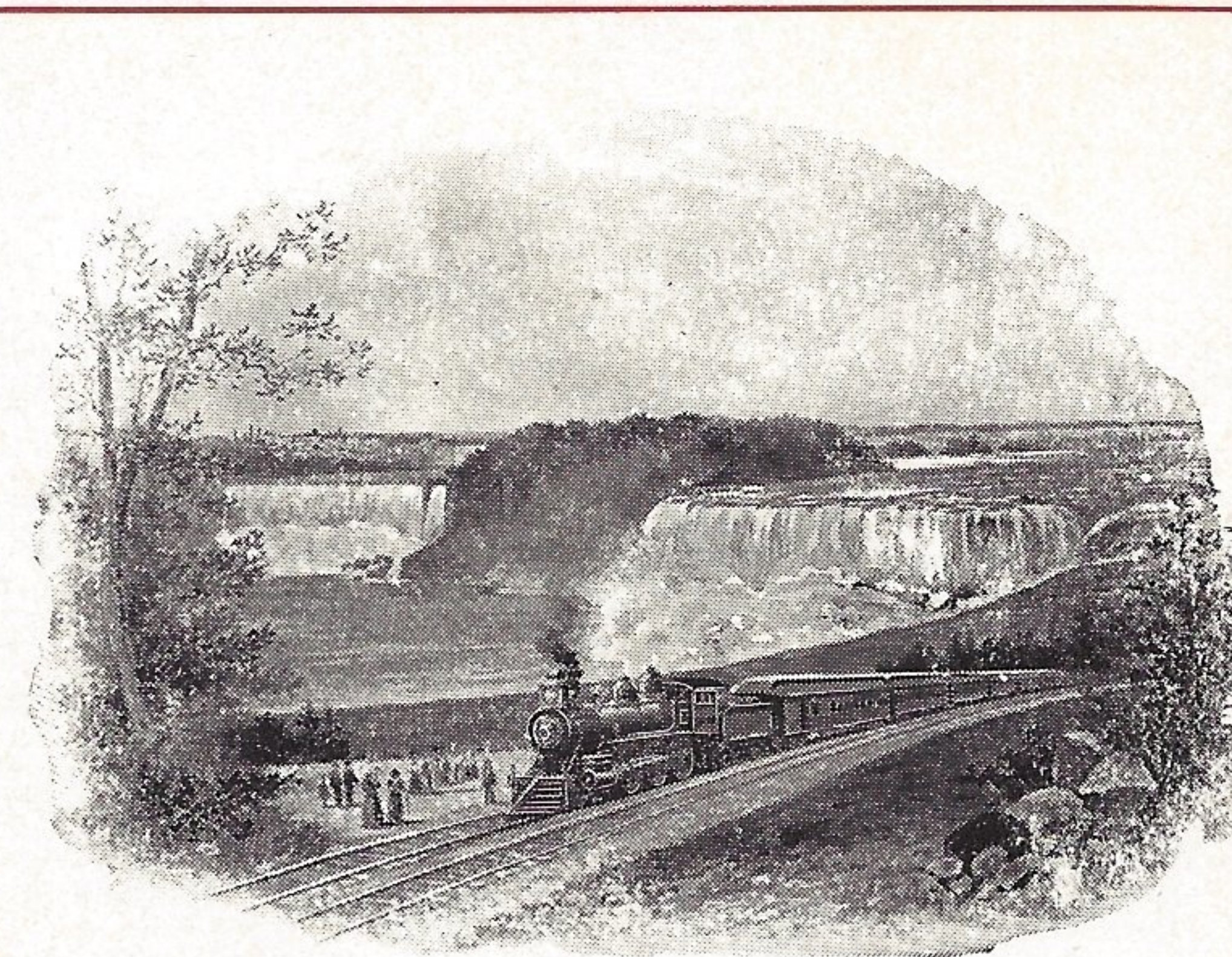
visitors can take the cars at the grounds for quick trips to the city of wonderful cataracts.

Ground was broken for the Exposition on September 26,

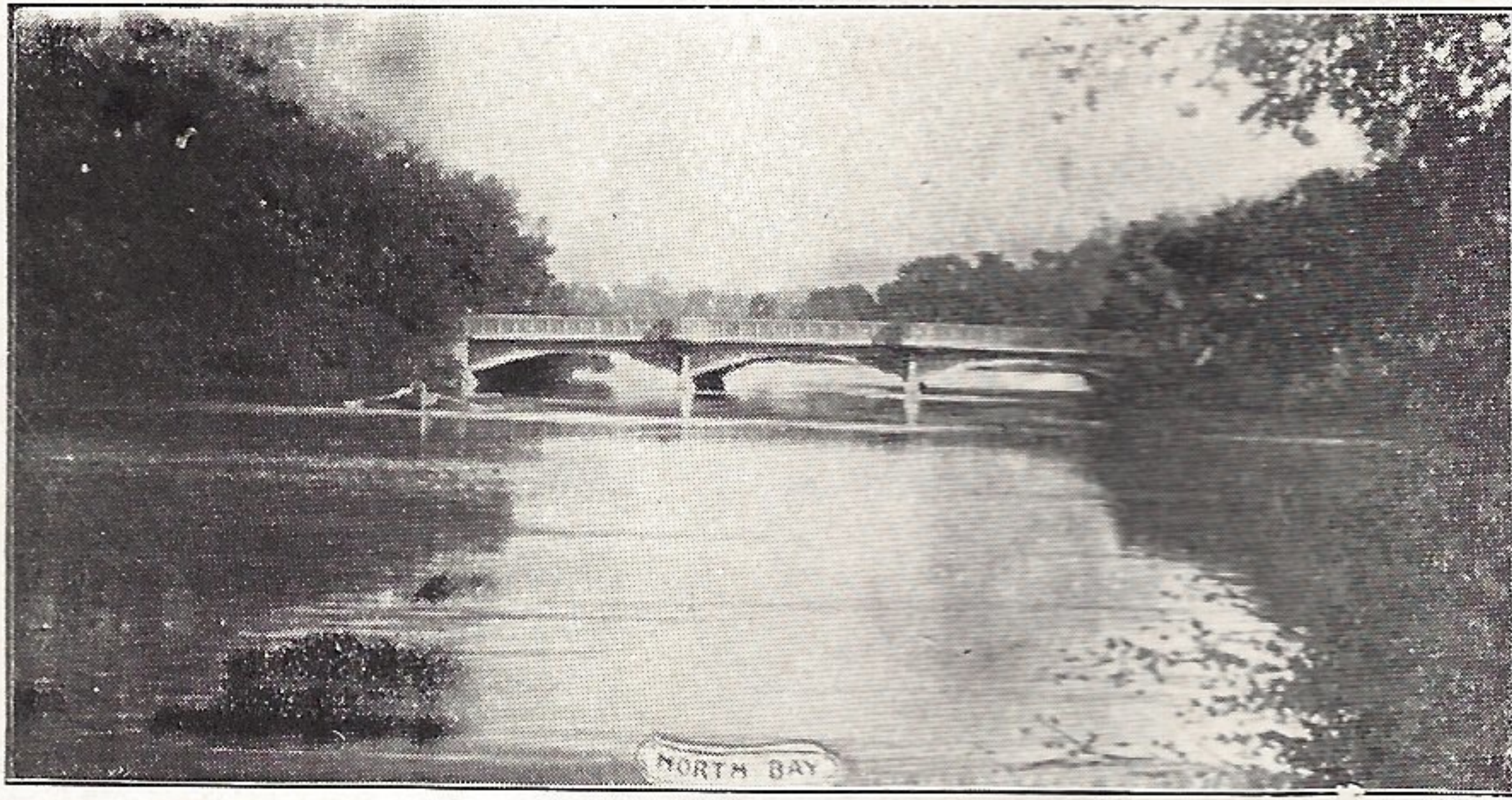
Convenience of Location.



ROADWAY ALONG NIAGARA RIVER.
Photograph by Dr. W. D. Young, Buffalo.



NIAGARA FALLS, FROM FALLS VIEW STATION.
Courtesy Michigan Central Railroad.



NORTH BAY—"C" ON GROUND PLAN.

Preparation of the Grounds. 1899. The work has gone forward with all possible speed and has been interrupted only by the severest weather of winter. The Service Building was completed in 1899, and is the administrative headquarters for the officers of the Exposition whose presence is required upon the grounds. The preparation of the landscape has been a stupendous work, the excavating of a stately, wide canal, more than a mile in length, and the creation of lakes and lagoons, having made necessary the handling of thousands of tons of earth. In this work large special machines have been employed, making the completion of the task possible within the time limit. Thousands of trees and shrubs have been planted, all of which are

the Western Hemisphere will thus have a landscape setting of unprecedented beauty.

The principal buildings of the Exposition surround a broad and beautiful court in the form of an inverted letter T. The transverse section of this court, known as the Esplanade, runs east and west, and is over 1700 feet between the two extremes. The Court of Fountains, which lies north of the transverse court, is 500 feet wide and 2000 feet from north to south. Entering the Exposition grounds the visitor will pass through the beautiful entrance on Lincoln Parkway. Following the broad, beautiful park drive he will soon see the Albright Gallery of Art among the trees on his left. To the right he will see the new and beautiful park shelter and boat house, and crossing the great new bridge over the neck of water connecting the lake with North Bay he will get the first glimpse of the New York State building, standing amid the forest trees on the shores of the bay. Continuing north he will come presently to the Approach and to the Fore Court, and crossing the Triumphal Bridge, which spans the canal between the east and west of the mirror lakes, he will be within the Esplanade. The buildings first seen upon the extreme right are the Government group, consisting of three large buildings. On the far left is a similar group, consisting of the Horticulture, Graphic Arts, and Forestry and Mines Buildings. Crossing the Esplanade he will approach the Ethnology Building on the right and the Temple of Music on the left. These mark the junction of the Court of Fountains

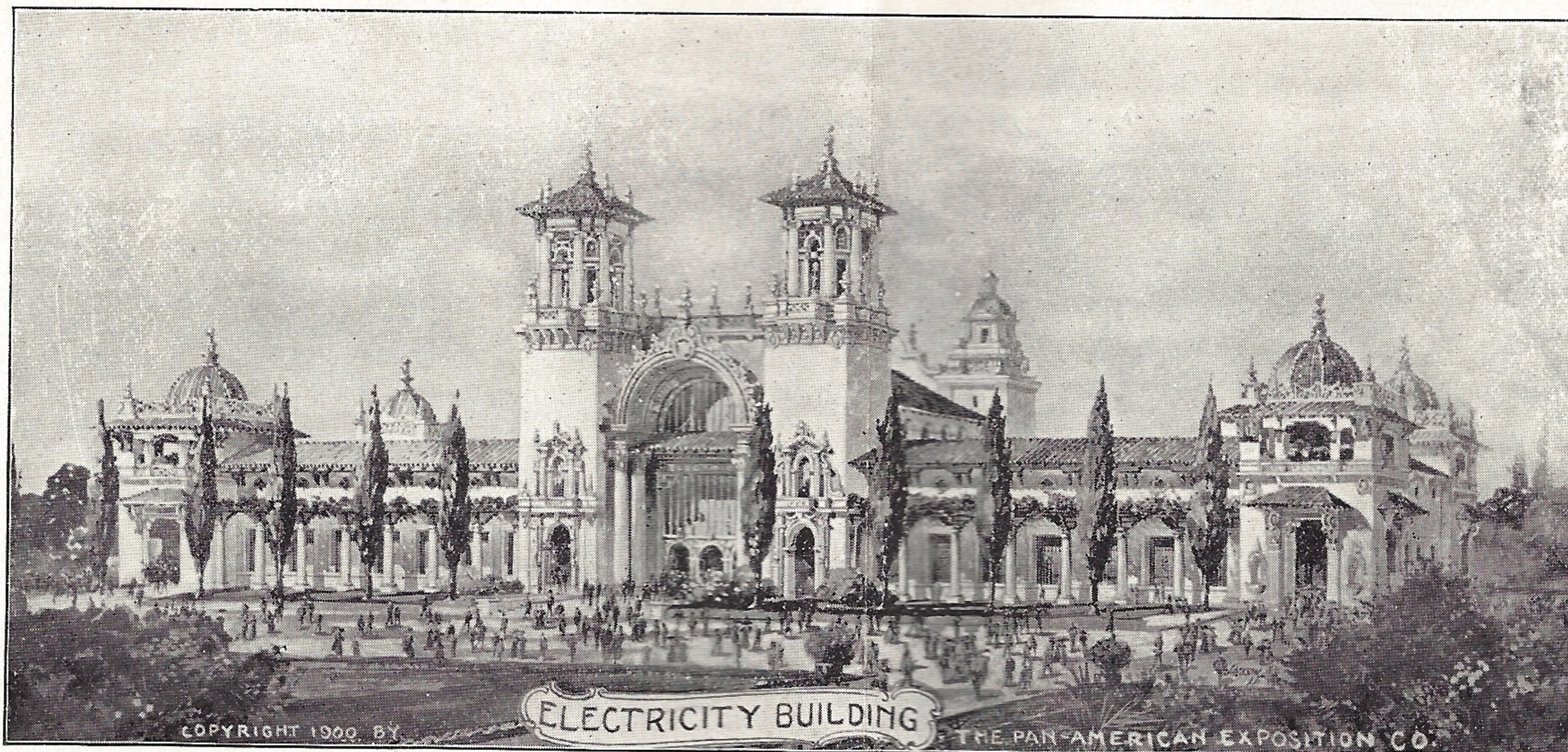
Arrangement of Buildings.



making rapid growth, and give promise to be at their best when the Exposition opens. One feature particularly worthy of note is the solid wall of green foliage which will outline and surround the Exposition. Upon the grounds were many large trees of native growth. These have been carefully transferred to places where they will add to the general ornamentation. The great buildings now being reared for the reception of the multitudes of exhibits from all parts of

with the Esplanade. On the right and left again are two subordinate courts, one known as the Court of Cypressess, and the other as the Court of Lilies.

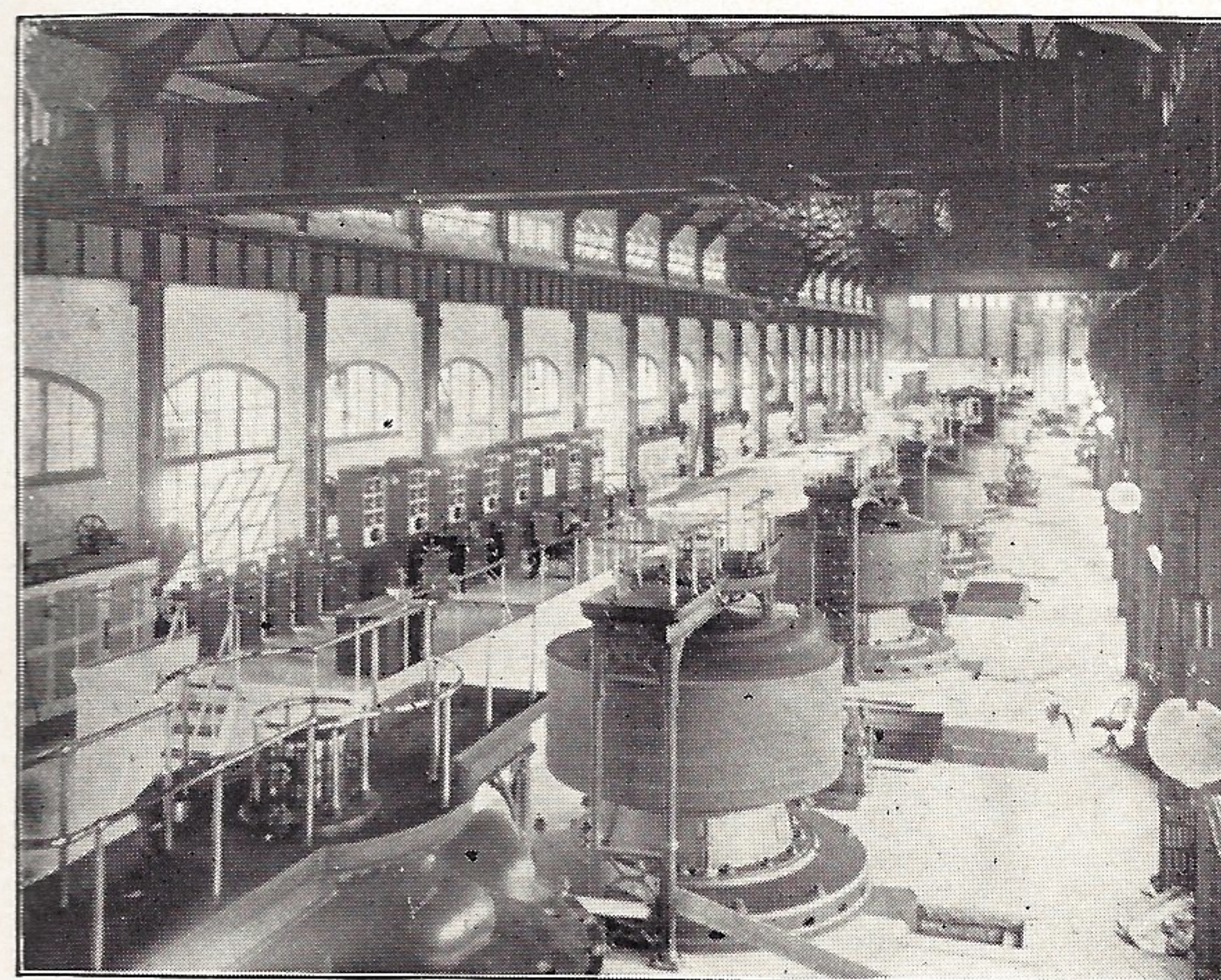
The aquatic basin in the Court of Fountains is 225 feet wide by 565 feet long—considerably more than two acres. This will contain numerous fountains and will constitute one of the rich scenic features. On the east and west sides of the Court of Fountains are the Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and the Machinery



and Transportation Buildings, the two largest buildings of the Exposition. The Electric Tower, 375 feet high, built of steel, covered with staff, stands in another broad basin which is enlivened with numerous fountains. This tower is between the Plaza and the Court of Fountains. East of the tower is the Agriculture Building and west of it the Electricity Building. The Plaza, 350 by 500 feet, is another of the chief beauty spots of the Exposition. Its surroundings are all rich and picturesque, and its central portions are embellished with elaborate floral features arranged in a sunken garden. A band stand in the center will be a place for concerts and the terrace surrounding the garden will afford abundant room for the listening throng. On the eastern side of the Plaza is the Stadium, where 10,000 people may find comfortable seats from which to enjoy the athletic and other events to take place in the arena. On the west side of the Plaza is the largest restaurant building on the grounds. This forms, also, the entrance to the "Midway," which covers an area of nearly 30 acres and contains about 3000 lineal feet of streets. North of the Plaza are the great entrances, known as the Propylæa, admitting visitors to and from the railway station. The State and foreign buildings, to which about 15 acres are devoted, will be southeast of the main group and north of the park lake. Assurances received from many States and countries indicate the erection of a considerable number of fine special buildings. The music gardens lie directly west of the Fore Court and southwest of the main group of buildings. The buildings and other features and their immediate surroundings are more fully described elsewhere in this booklet.

The preparation of plans for the Exposition was entrusted to a board of competent architects composed as follows: John M. Carrere, Chairman, of Carrere & Hastings, New York; John G. Howard, of Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, New York; Walter Cook, of Babb, Cook & Willard, New York; Robert S. Peabody of Peabody & Stearns, Boston; George F. Shepley, of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Boston; George Cary, Buffalo; August C. Esenwein, of Esenwein & Johnson, Buffalo; Edward B. Green, of Green & Wicks, Buffalo. The electrical effects have been

**Architects
of the
Exposition.**



POWER HOUSE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

planned by Luther Stieringer, with Henry Rustin as engineer. The landscape plan and all formal landscape work, including bridges and approaches, are under the direct supervision of John M. Carrere, chairman of the Board. Rudolf Ulrich is the landscape gardener.

Exposition Architecture.

The general style of architecture of the Exposition is a free treatment of the Spanish Renaissance. This has been chosen by way of compliment to the many Latin-American countries whose interest was sought and received in the enterprise. The plan also promises an Exposition splendid and unique in its architectural aspect. The architects have found their inspiration chiefly in the prominent buildings of Latin-American cities, and the work of ornamentation will be carried out elaborately in all details. Colonnades and arcades, suggesting coolness and comfort; elevated pavilions, balconies, loggias, domes, lanterns, towers and minarets, commanding broad views of the grounds; fancy flag standards and finials of varied design, will be extensively used in the ornamentation of the main structures. The finer details will be worked out by the liberal use of statuary, medallions, arabesques and other work in relief, under the master guidance of Karl Bitter, director of sculpture, who supervised much of the work at the World's Fair. About 125 grand original sculptured groups are under contract—a far greater display than seen at any former American exposition—the work engaging the attention of all the leading American sculptors. It was early decided to make a generous use of brilliant colors and tints in beautifying the many buildings. This work has been entrusted to one of the most famous experts in mural decoration in the United States, Mr. C. Y. Turner of New York. It will be noted, therefore, that no effort has been spared to give to the exterior of this Exposition such architectural and floral beauty as shall entitle it to a high place among the world's greatest enterprises of this character.

Electrical Features.

In planning the Exposition the management early decided upon giving to electricity special homage. The progress of the electrical science has been so marked in recent years as to excite the wonderment of the scientific world. Buffalo is, perhaps, more than any other city on the globe, interested in this science, owing to the nearness of Niagara Falls, where the greatest electric power plants known to this class of engineering have been installed. In fact the electrical displays here contemplated would be impossible except where a large volume of power is available, such as Buffalo receives from the great Falls of Niagara. The famous cataracts, by the magic of electrical science, will turn night into day, and give to every ripple of the decorative pools, and to every spurting fountain, a fantastic brilliance that will make the courts of the Exposition a fairyland of unprecedented loveliness.

The Pan-American Exposition will far surpass former enterprises of this kind in six important features: First, the electrical effects; second, the hydraulic and fountain effects; third, the horticultural, floral and garden effects; fourth, the original

sculptural ornamentation; fifth, the color decorations; sixth, the court settings. Particular attention has been given by the designers in the arrangement of its court settings, to provide unusually large vistas, both for the purpose of providing a mem-



NIAGARA FALLS.

Courtesy Niagara Gorge Railroad.

orable picture and for the utility reason of accommodating large crowds of people. It should be borne in mind that, while there have been many expositions held in this country and elsewhere, only a few of them were arranged in the grouping of buildings so as to

form what may be distinctively called court settings; that is, that while the treatment of the whole grounds was one of embellishment, an extra effort was made to arrange the buildings and architecture in a particular portion of the grounds so as to delight the eye with an exceptional vista.

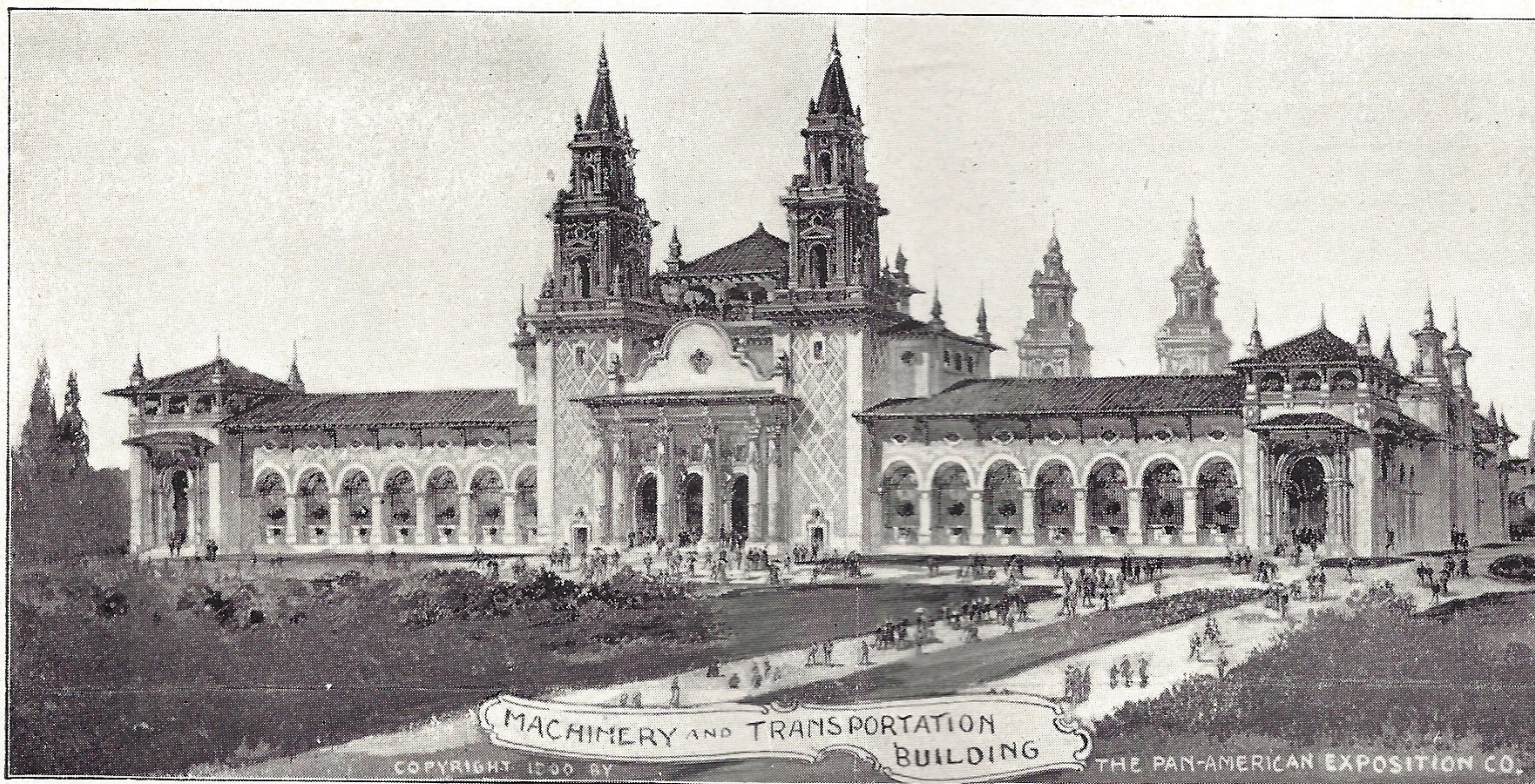
The Pan-American Exposition in its arrangement of courts contemplates much greater area than any exposition heretofore given, and for this reason alone permits a superior treatment. The electrical and fountain features have been designed with reference to the treatment of these large areas, and because more uniform illumination can be effected by thoroughly distributing the lighting units than by intensification of light at points separated by a considerable distance, there will be no arc lights in the courts. Moreover, recent experiments have demonstrated that the yellow light of the incandescent lamp is more festive and better adapted for lighting exposition areas than the bluish-white light of the arc.

In this Exposition the Court of Fountains will command attention by having its setting climaxed by the lofty Electric Tower at one end. On each side of this court the light-outlined buildings in themselves will lead the sight directly to this towering gem of illumination, which will have at its base a solid panel of illuminated, vari-colored spray 60 feet in height. The tower rises 375 feet from the basin in which it rests. In the foreground of the tower and adding to its splendor will be seen a water display, designed expressly for the location, with which will be blended an illumination only possible in a territory close to Niagara Falls.



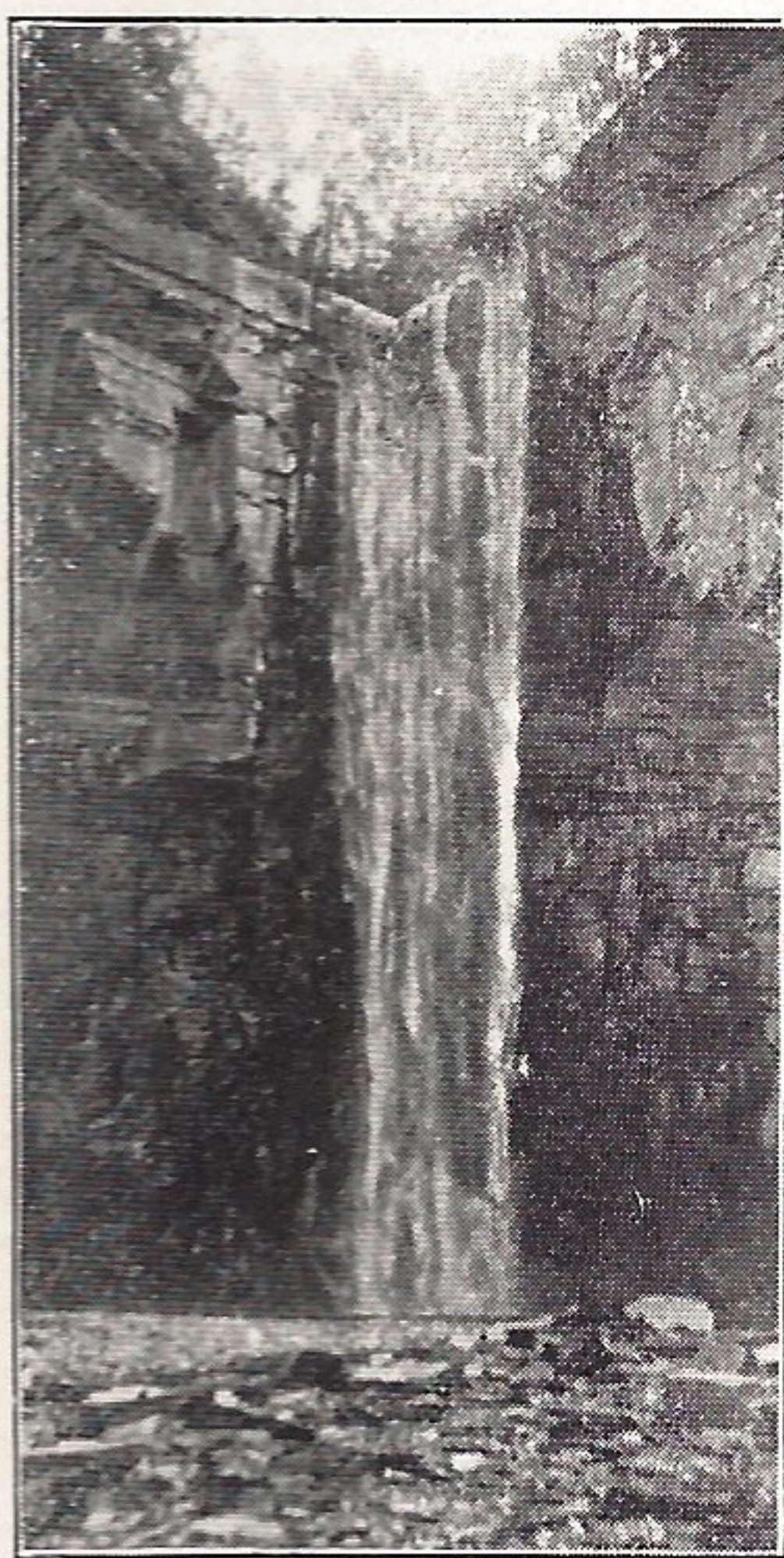
PARK LAKE—"B" ON GROUND PLAN.

Further down the court, as if to introduce so grand a sight in fountain displays, the Court of Fountains basin has been treated with a view to bringing out special designs in jets of water; not, however, thrown to such height as to curtain the vista from the main approach. The great expanse of water in the Court of Fountains basin will make it necessary to use a special design of floating lights to overcome the inky blackness so common to exposition lagoons, and there will be produced a luminous lake of golden fluid agitated by the many fountain jets.



The Electric Tower.

The Electric Tower, 375 feet high, upon which are to be displayed electrical phenomena to an extent hitherto unattempted, stands between the Court of Fountains and the Plaza. The main body of the tower is 80 feet square and 200 feet high. The crown is in three parts, of diminishing proportions. The first of these is an arcaded loggia having wall surfaces brilliantly colored and richly ornamented in all details. Pavilionettes adorn each of the four corners and terminate in light, fantastic cupolas. Above the loggia is a high circular colonnade, entirely open, so as to allow the effect of the sky to be seen between the columns. A spiral stairway in the center leads up to a domed cupola on which is poised a superb figure, the Goddess of Light, overlooking and dominating the entire Exposition. At the base of the tower, on the east and west sides, two colonnades, 75 feet in height, sweep to the southward and form a large semi-circular space opening toward the Court of Fountains. The tower is entered by way of an ornamental bridge from the Plaza, on the north side. Elevators will carry the visitors to the many floors. At a height of 75 feet is a large restaurant, from which the visitors may stroll upon the roof-garden above the colonnades. Floors at other heights will be used for reception rooms and other purposes. From the various floors, loggias, pavilions and cupolas, the visitors may obtain interesting views of the Exposition grounds, the city, Lake Erie, Niagara River and the Canadian shore to the west. The entire exterior of the tower is to be richly ornamented with plastic designs and sculpture. It is intended to be the centerpiece of the Exposition. The great panels on the four sides will be of open work, so that the effect at night, when the interior is lighted, will be exceptionally brilliant and grand.



TAUGHANNOCK FALLS.
Courtesy J. L. Werner, Buffalo.

United States Government Buildings and Exhibits.

The National Government has dealt liberally with the Exposition, having made an appropriation of \$500,000 for buildings and exhibits. Three large buildings, at the extreme eastern end of the Esplanade, will shelter the splendid displays of the government. The main structure is 418 feet by 130 feet. The two others are 150 feet square. Curved arcades connect the buildings and form a

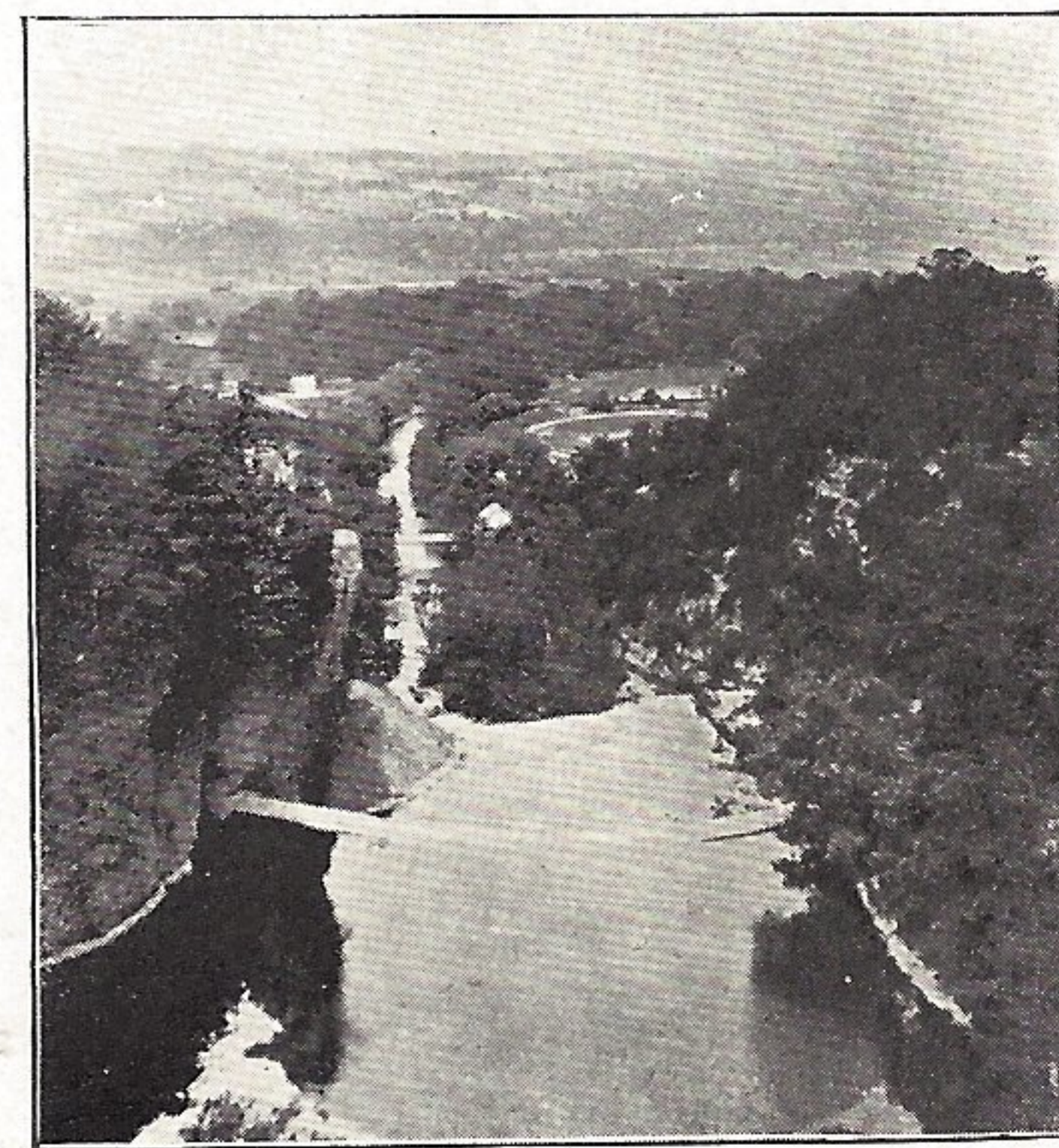
semi-circular court opening to the west. A dome, 250 feet above the main floor, crowns the center of the main building. Upon the dome is a figure of "Victory," 20 feet in height, which will form one of the most conspicuous features of the Exposition. The exhibition space afforded by these three buildings is but little less than used by the government at the World's Fair at Chicago. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, is directing the work of construction. The style of architecture is a modification of the Spanish Renaissance, following the general plan of the Exposition. The free use of color and gilding, with intricate plastic decoration and statuary groups, will produce effects artistic and pleasing.

Those who have attended former great expositions will recall the multitude of exhibits shown by the National Government. These exhibits accomplish salutary results otherwise unattainable, by bringing citizens into closer touch with their government and by giving them a more intimate knowledge of government affairs. They illustrate the machinery of the government as nothing else can do. It is quite impossible to enumerate in detail the countless exhibits of the various government departments, and a mention can be made only of the more prominent displays.

The Department of Agriculture will make a very large display. Under this department there is a museum for special displays of cereals, tobacco, animal and vegetable fibres, illustrative of distribution, the effects of transplantation, of changes of soil, climate and altitude, and showing departmental methods of study and treatment; Bureau of Animal Industry, Weather Bureau, Division of Entomology, Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, Botanical and Horticultural Divisions, Division of Forestry, Division of Chemistry, Division of Statistics, Division of Microscopy, Division of Vegetable Pathology, Division of Pomology, Office of Experimental Stations, Division of Records and Editing, and Division of Illustrations. From all these bureaus and divisions will be gathered and arranged exhibits of the utmost value and interest to those concerned in the agricultural, horticultural and live stock industries.

The Department of State, to which is entrusted the responsibility of official intercourse between our own and other governments, as well as the management of certain domestic affairs, will illus-

Department of Agriculture.



FALL BROOK, ITHACA, N. Y.
Courtesy J. L. Werner, Buffalo.

**Department
of State.**

trate, by means of blanks, sample letters, circulars, etc., the workings of the Diplomatic Bureau, Consular Bureau, Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Bureau of the Rolls and Library, Bureau of Commissions and Pardons, Passport Bureau and Mail Division.

It will also make exhibits of historical archives, letters, etc., of great interest and value. There will be exhibits under the auspices of the Department of State from the Executive Mansion.



PRESIDENT JOHN G. MILBURN.

**Treasury
Department.**

hour, each coin being struck with a force equal to the weight of 100 tons; a very complete collection of coins of all nations, and a complete set of medals struck by the mint at Philadelphia; a complete series of currency issued by the government, from a ten cent piece to a \$10,000 gold note; a complete model of a quarantine station, illustrating the care of the government in preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases; models of marine hospital operating rooms with X-ray apparatus, showing the wonderful advances in that line of science; a complete model of a vessel especially constructed for deep-sea sounding, showing the sounding lines and apparatus used in measuring the depth of the water; upon the shore of the lake will be a life-saving station, showing all modern devices and apparatus, including life boat, surf boat with captain and crew of 10 men who will give exhibitions daily, illustrating the actual operations of all the devices for saving life along our coasts; and many other interesting exhibits.

**War
Department.**

The War Department will display, from its Bureau of Engineers, maps and reports of the

bureau, models of bridge equipage, with a section of a bridge, torpedo cases, connections, batteries, etc., models of forts, river and harbor improvements, etc.; from its Ordnance Department, historical collection of cannon and small arms, including samples of mountain, field, siege and sea-coast artillery of the present day mounted on most improved steel carriages, machine and dynamite guns, projectiles of all kinds, and many other articles used in modern warfare; from the Quartermaster's Department, figures showing uniforms, equipment, sets of colors, standards and guidons, and illustrations of the means of transportation, etc.; from the Medical Service, a complete set of army hospital medical supplies, surgical instruments and apparatus, models, photographs and plans of military hospitals, and many other things used in the modern army hospital service; from the Signal Corps, exhibits showing the construction of telegraph and telephone lines, war balloon trains, etc.

The Department of Justice will exhibit a collection of portraits of eminent men who have occupied the position of Attorney General of the United States, from 1789 to the present time, and many other photographs; documents showing important periods in the history of the United States; departmental publications, and a large number of old law books of great historic interest and value; photographs and views connected with the United States prisons and prisoners, modes of employment and discipline of prisoners, with souvenirs illustrating the ingenuity of men when in confinement and compelled to rely upon their native ability for amusement; a series of blanks showing the routine of the business of the Department of Justice, such as blanks used in the office of the attorney in charge of pardons, showing the routine of an application for executive clemency from the time of its inception until it is granted or denied by the President, and many other blanks.

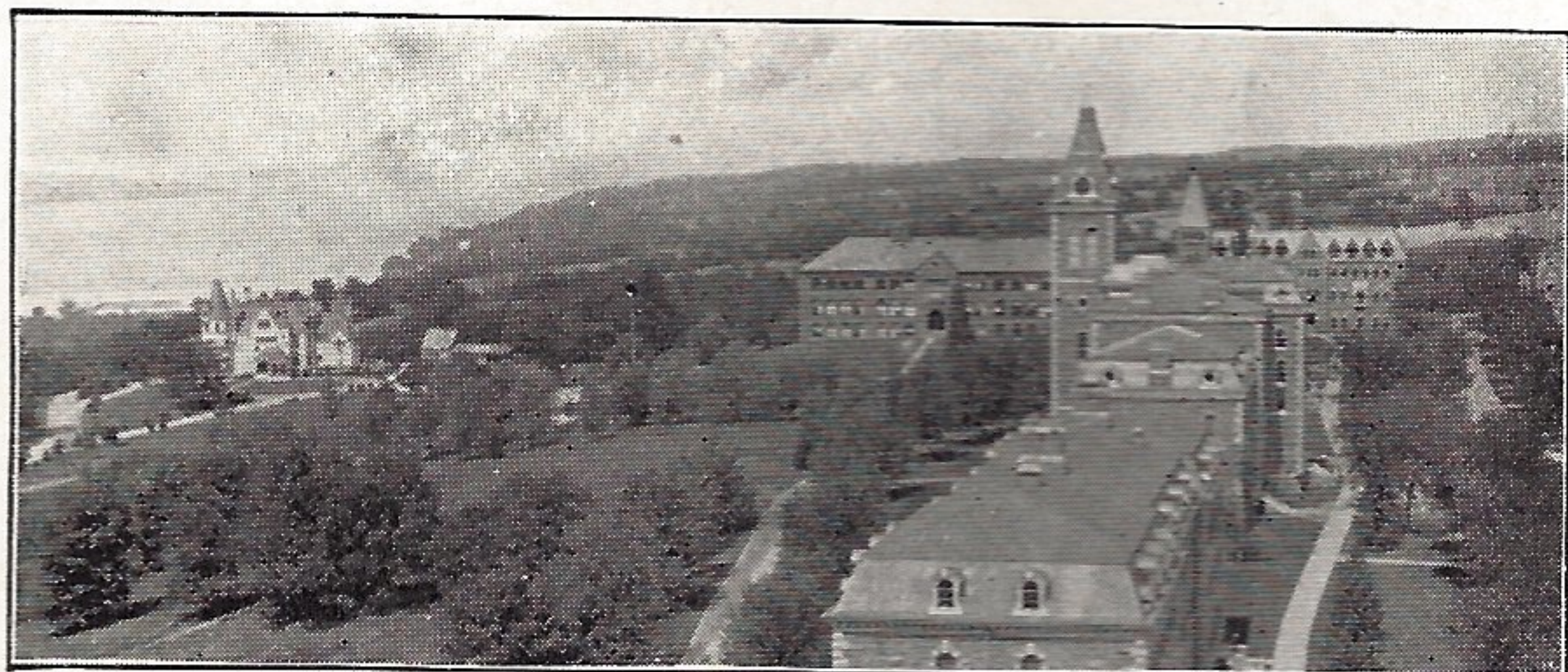
**Department
of Justice.**



CAYUGA LAKE.

Courtesy Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Post-Office Department. The Post-Office Department will have over 5000 square feet of exhibition space in the Government Building—a larger space than ever before devoted to this department at an exposition. The displays will include models illustrating methods of mail transportation employed in the United States

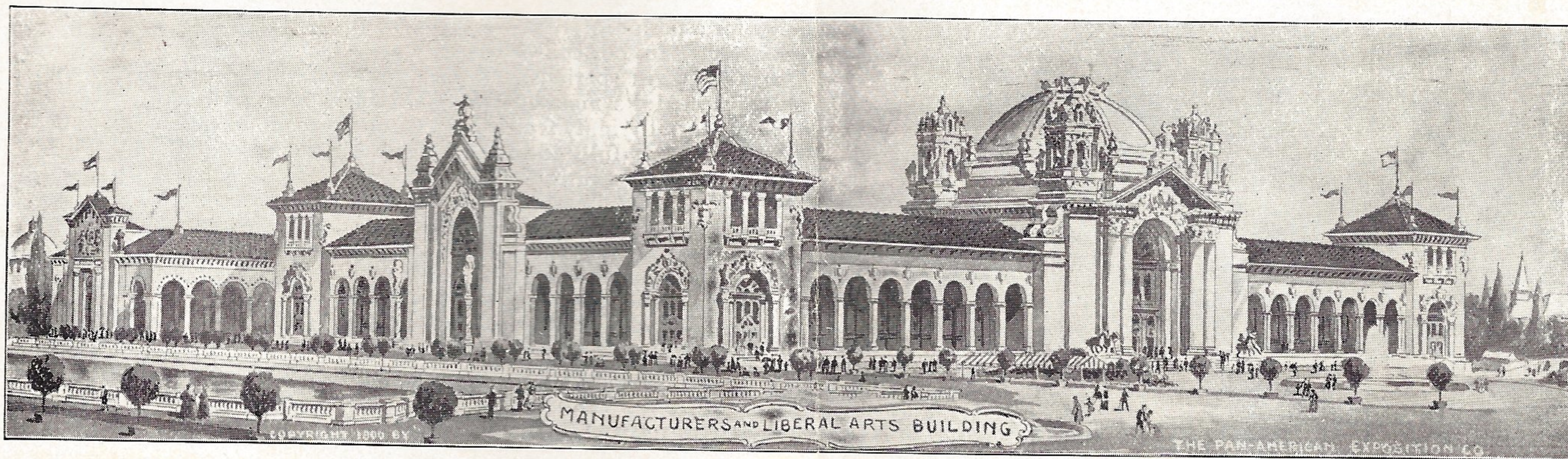


CAYUGA LAKE FROM CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
Courtesy Lehigh Valley Railroad.

and our newly acquired territories; models of domestic and international mail steamships, railway postal cars, mail wagons and carts, mail coaches and pneumatic mail carriers; an old Rocky Mountain mail coach of historic interest; a mounted mail carrier typical of the famous "Pony Express"; large models of rural collection and distributing wagons, in themselves complete post-offices on wheels; collections of stamps, envelopes and cards, both domestic and foreign; model showing Cuban, Porto Rican and Filipino mail carriers as they were under Spanish rule; paintings, photographs and

display proper, under the administration of the Postmaster of Buffalo a model post-office will be conducted in the Government Building, to be the post-office of the Exposition. This office will be equipped with all the latest devices in use in the largest post-offices in the United States, and will be so arranged as to give visitors a perfect view of the entire operation of the office.

The Navy Department will make exhibits of **Navy Department.** models of men-of-war, including battleships, monitors, protected and unprotected cruisers, gunboats (including the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius), rams, torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. One of the most interesting of these will be a nickel-plated model of the submarine boat Holland. The victorious fleets at Santiago and Manila will be separately grouped. The visitor will be able to examine close at hand such interesting objects as rapid-fire guns of numerous designs, gatling guns, rifled cannon of various calibers, torpedos, gun carriages, shot and shell of all kinds, models of powder used in modern naval warfare, and the thousand and one equipment articles that make up the outfit of a modern man-of-war, together with the clothing of officers, sailors and marines, stores, supplies, etc. A model of a dry dock in working order will be installed, giving the uninitiated an opportunity to see at a glance how the vessels are taken out of their native element for repairs to their hulls and again floated. Historical naval exhibits will be there to enlighten and amuse patrons, and the many equipment articles handled and used in the daily life of our naval heroes while in active service will be aptly shown and their uses demonstrated.



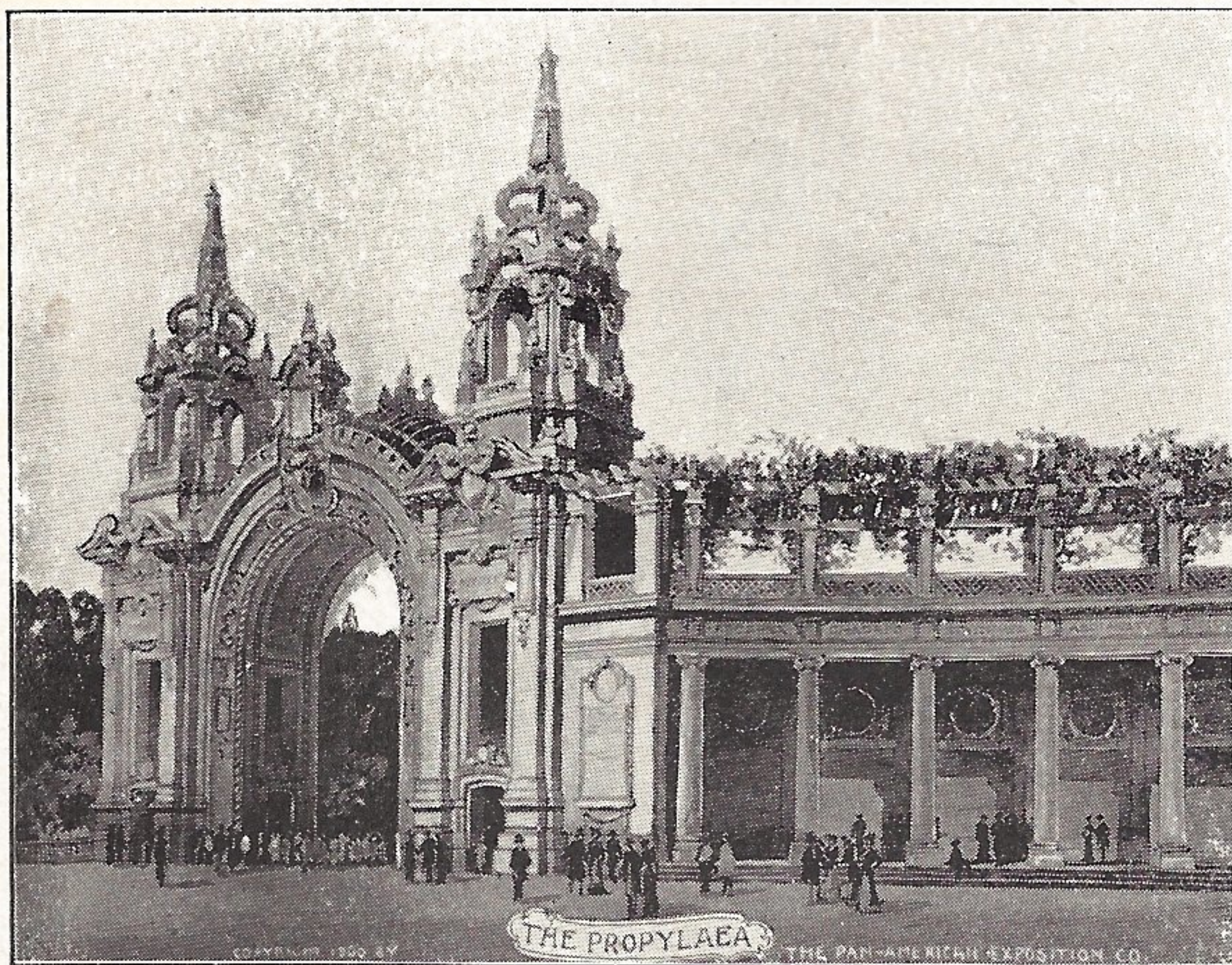
pictures illustrative of mail transportation in this and foreign countries, with a very large and curious exhibit from the Dead Letter Office; an exhibit illustrating the magnitude of the postal service of the United States as compared with France, Germany and Great Britain. Apart from the postal

The Department of the Interior will bring to the Exposition these exhibits: From the United States Geological Survey, showing the distribution of minerals throughout the United States, with interesting specimens from all parts of the country; from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, showing the **Department of the Interior.**

educational work of the government among the Indians; from the Patent Office, working models and machines showing the influence of the patent system in the development of American inventive genius; from the General Land Office, maps and plates showing public lands, their location and character, the timber, mineral and agricultural resources of various sections of the country; from the Bureau of Education, exhibits of publications and the methods of gathering and distributing information through reports and correspondence; from the Census Office, exhibits showing the novel electrical tabulating system with skilled operators at work, illuminated charts, maps and diagrams showing striking features of national development, progress and movement of population, growth of mining, manufacturing and agricultural interests, etc.; from the National Parks, specimens of minerals and sections of curious formations; from the Territory of Alaska, exhibits showing the wonderful development of gold mining, the fish, fur, oil and timber industries, and a collection of curios.

Smithsonian Institution.

The Smithsonian Institution will contribute a very large exhibit, showing the scientific progress of the country and the results of explorations, with portraits and models of various kinds.



National Museum.

The National Museum will display objects illustrative of some of the natural resources of the country and their utilization, not covered by other departments or exhibitors. Its natural history and anthropological displays will be very large. The Bureau of Ethnology will contribute displays illustrative of the life and habits of the North-American Indians, showing the different stocks and the marked characteristics of tribes. Photographs and transparencies showing the actual

surroundings will be supplemented by collections of their manufactured wares.

The Bureau of American Republics will make exhibits showing the efficient work of the bureau in promoting commerce among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The exhibits will consist principally of maps, diagrams, books, publications and photographs illustrating its methods and the results achieved. The Bureau of American Republics was organized in 1890, the result of the International American Conference held that year. An association was then organized under the title, "The International Union of American Republics, for the prompt collection and distribution of Commercial Information," to be represented at Washington by a bureau under the supervision of the Secretary of State for a period of ten years, to be continued in periods of ten years if its work justified its maintenance. The first year's work was gratifyingly fruitful, and each succeeding year has more fully demonstrated the usefulness and value of the bureau. The work of the bureau has been that of gathering all sorts of information that a business man must have in order to carry on business successfully with traders in Mexico and the Central and South American republics. This information is published in a monthly bulletin, of which 11,000 copies are issued; in handbooks on tariffs, commercial directories, annual reports, etc. The countries contributing to the support of the bureau are the nineteen republics of the Western Hemisphere. The first director of the bureau was W. E. Curtis and the present director is W. W. Rockhill.

Bureau of American Republics.



DIRECTOR-GENERAL WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

The United States Fish Commission will occupy the North Annex of the Government Building and will show in an aquarium most of the important economic food fishes of the United States, including many curious and ornamental species.

United States Fish Commission.

There will also be shown the methods of fish hatching, and the boats and apparatus used by fishermen in the many lines of this important industry.

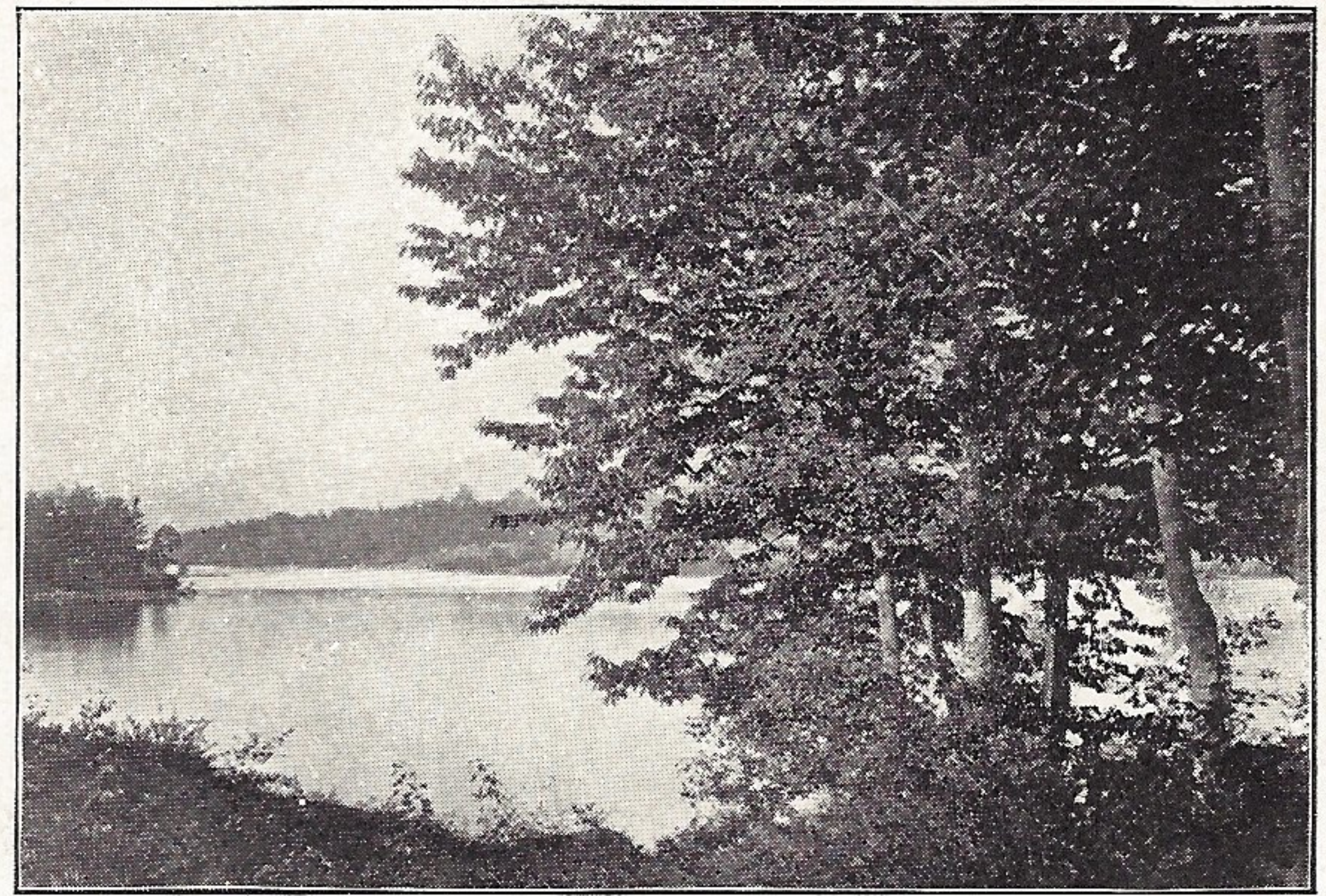
Department of Labor.

The Department of Labor will make an exhibit of its work, as shown by its annual and special reports, and its bi-monthly bulletins, dealing with subjects connected with labor, especially in its relations to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral welfare. Some of the objects and results of investigation will be illustrated also by photographs, charts and special printed matter. In connection with this will be shown also the work which has been done by the various State bureaus of labor along the same lines.

State Exhibits.

The opportunity which the Exposition offers to States of the Union for placing conspicuously before the world a knowledge of their varied resources is widely appreciated. It is probable that every State will be represented either in special buildings or in the several divisions. In many instances, where States have undeveloped mineral or agricultural resources to which it is desirable to call the attention of investors or home seekers, or where special opportunities exist, in the way of water power or convenient supplies of raw materials for manufacturers, the exhibits will be made under State direction. From the manufacturing States the exhibits will come principally from individuals who desire to take advantage of the opportunity to bring their wares to the attention of the millions who will attend the Exposition. Some of the State exhibits will present displays

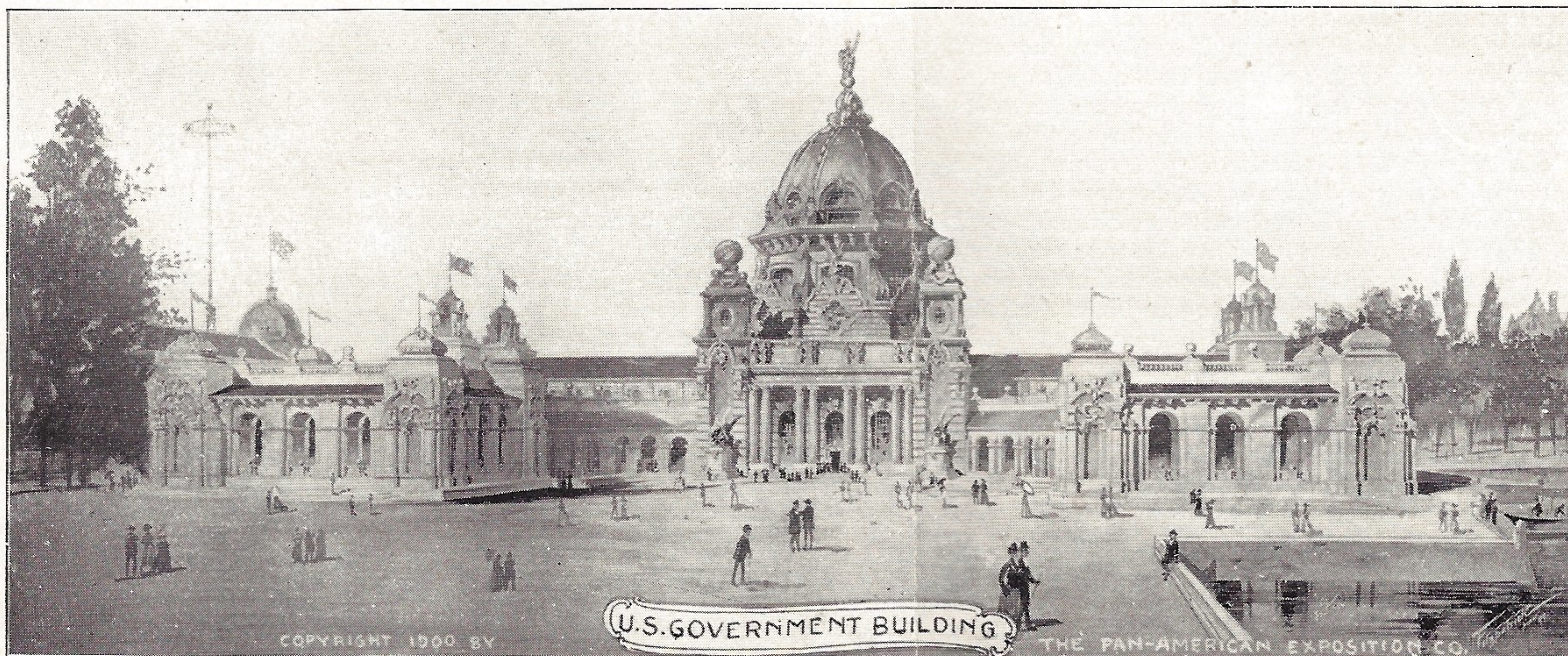
that will show the progress of the State along educational and industrial lines, the development of the fine arts and the systems of transportation, and other features that have so much to do with the



LAKE GEORGE.

Photograph by Rau, Philadelphia.

rapid advance of civilization. The Exposition is to be a great object lesson in modern progress and development, yielding the most liberal and valuable returns both to the exhibitor, whether State or individual, and to the visitor. A visit to this Exposition will constitute an important epoch in the life of every one, particularly in the lives of the young, and the knowledge acquired in the few days spent here will be of practical value throughout the remainder of one's career.





**Electricity
Building and
Electrical
Exhibits.**

The splendid building, 500 by 150 feet, to be devoted to exhibits of electrical machinery and appliances, stands west of the Electric Tower, upon the Mall, and opposite the Machinery and Transportation Building. Following the style of the Spanish Renaissance, the architect has overlooked no opportunity for the use of rich decorative effects. Prominent features of this imposing building are the entrances in the northern and southern façades. These consist of high arches between tall towers, the towers themselves carrying ornamental cupolas from which the visitor may have interesting views of the Exposition. Surmounting the four corner towers are domed pavilions, and the spaces between the towers are embellished with colonnades and grilled windows. The roofs have broad, overhanging eaves, and the liberal use of modeled relief work and color will add generously to the beauty of the building.

The 75,000 square feet of exhibition space available in the Electricity Building will be devoted to three groups of exhibits, namely: the Service Plant, for the transformation and distribution of the 5000 horse-power transmitted from Niagara Falls, for lighting and power purposes; a Collective Exhibit of historical interest, containing illustrative models and apparatus showing important advances in the art; the Commercial Exhibit, showing articles possessing distinctive merit, whether this consists in workmanship, novelty or usefulness.

Electrical manufacturers have been invited each to contribute such articles as may be considered really novel or of interest, so that the total in each group will make a formidable showing, instructive to the engineer and most interesting to the general public.

The following classification into 14 groups has been tentatively adopted:

Group 1. — Apparatus illustrating the phenomena and laws of electricity and magnetism. This will include the most novel devices that have been developed in recent years for demonstration purposes.

Group 2. — Apparatus for electrical measurements, including many new

ones not in existence at the time of former expositions.

Group 3. — Electric batteries, primary and secondary. Marked development, particularly in secondary batteries, has taken place within the last few years and it is intended to illustrate fully this progress.

Group 4. — Machines and appliances for producing electrical currents by mechanical power—dynamo-electric machinery. Extensive developments in generating machinery have taken place since 1893, and the most recent of these, both large and small, will be exhibited. A special feature will be the alternating current motors, the development of which has recently gone forward with enormous strides.

Group 5. — Application of electric motors; elevators; power and railways. It is hoped to secure the historical exhibit of railway motors now at the Paris Exposition.

Group 6. — Transmission and conversion of electric power, including recent types of large transformers constructed for the purpose of transforming high potentials, with working models of various transmission lines; for example, the transmission line from Niagara Falls to Buffalo.

Group 7. — Systems of lighting by electricity—arc and incandescent. The development of the enclosed arc lamp has been so great that this will be made a special feature.

Group 8.—Heating by electricity, showing the latest methods and apparatus for heating cars, and the maintenance of high temperatures under particular conditions; the heating of flat irons, cooking and baking by electricity; electric forging, welding, stamping, tempering and brazing, showing by the most recent devices the wide application of electricity to the working of metals, two of the most important of these being the construction of carriages and bicycles.

Group 9.—Electro-metallurgy and electro-chemistry. These branches of electrical science occupy a very important field and have undergone remarkable development in the last seven years, greatly reducing the cost of producing copper, aluminum and other materials extensively used in daily life.

Group 10.—Electric telegraph, electric signals, wireless telegraphy. The many new devices employed in the telegraph and railway service will be exhibited.

Group 11.—The telephone and its appliances. It is hoped to show some very important results of recent investigations.

Group 12.—Electricity in surgery, dentistry and therapeutics. The results of X-ray work will be included in this section.

Group 13.—History and statistics, progress and development in electrical science and construction from its inception, as illustrated by models, drawings, literature or otherwise. The universities, colleges and libraries will be asked to contribute to this section, making it an historical as well as an instructive exhibit.

Group 14.—Electricity in submarine and torpedo work, as used in engineering and warfare. Application of electricity in various ways not hereinbefore specified.

The building to be devoted to Horticulture stands at the extreme west end of the Esplanade. It is flanked on the north by the Graphic Arts Building and on the south by

the Forestry and Mines Building. Conservatories connect the three structures so as to form a broad semi-circular court, opening to the east. The Horticulture Building is 220 feet square, with a dome and lantern rising to a height of 236 feet. The style of architecture

**Horticulture
Building and
Exhibits.**



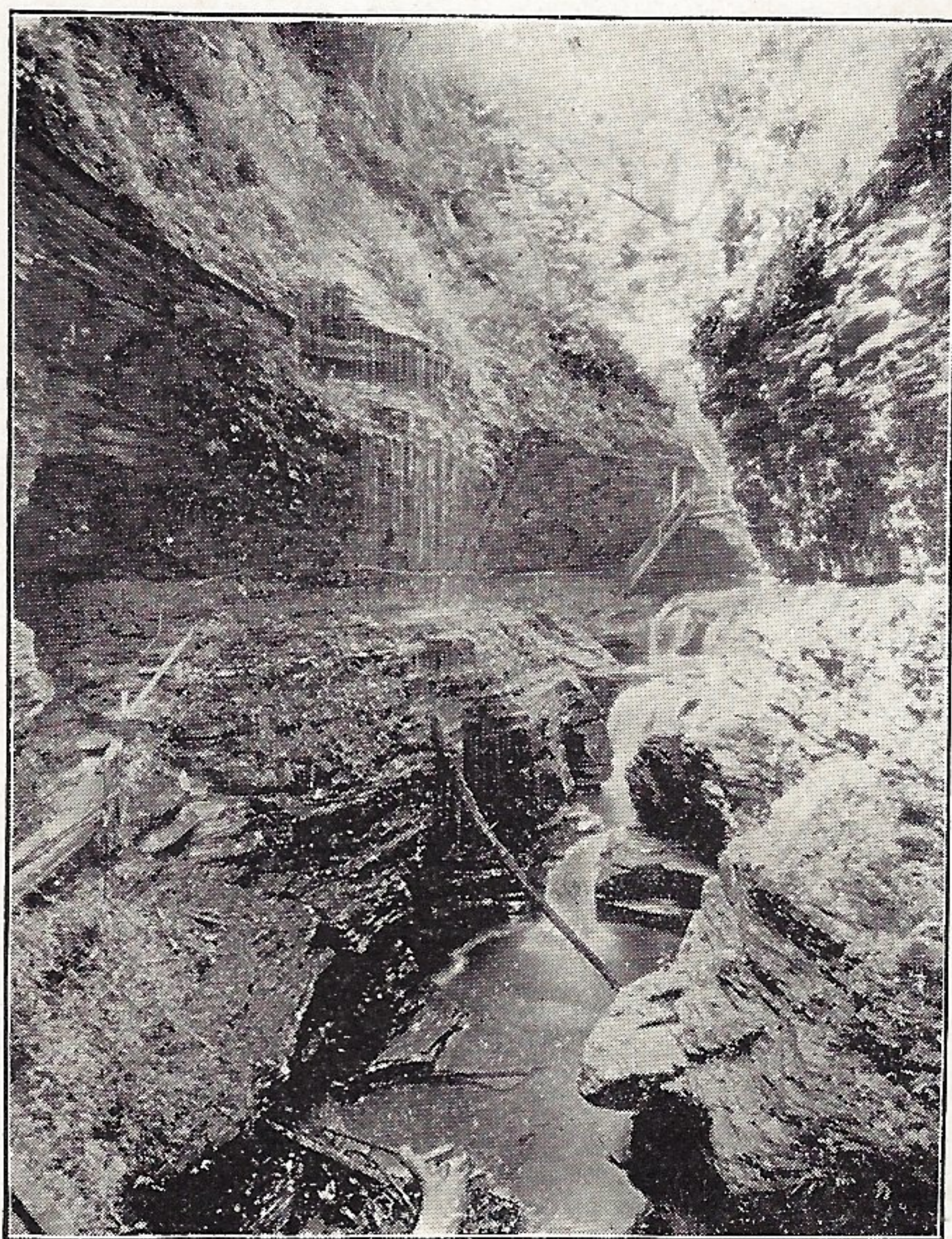
ON LOON LAKE, ADIRONDACKS.

Photograph by A. P. Yates, Syracuse, N. Y.

is richly ornate, the building having at its four corners smaller domes and on the four façades deeply recessed arched entrances. Color and plastic ornamentation are extensively used. The exhibits to be made in the Horticulture Building will include the popular fruits in large number, together with many new and promising varieties that have found favor with growers in various parts of the country. A refrigerating room upon the grounds will enable the management to present a magnificent show of fresh fruits from the time the gates are opened, on May 1, to the date of their close, November 1. When the various fruits are at their best special exhibits will be made. The fruit growers of Southern California have applied for space in which to make a complete exhibit of the wonderful variety of fruits grown in that State. The horticultural societies of New York and other States are planning large exhibits. Wine growers of the Chautauqua, Central New York and Hudson River regions have applied for space in which to make extensive exhibits of bottled products. In the Horticultural Division will also be displayed articles and appliances used in horticulture.

Prominent nurserymen in various parts of the country will make exhibits of nursery stock, including orchard and ornamental trees, shrubs and evergreens. Prominent florists generally have shown a deep interest in the Exposition and have already planted many large beds of flowers. For example, there are: a bed of 500 Paul Neyron roses, the

**Floral
Exhibits.**



WATKINS GLEN.

Courtesy Lehigh Valley Railroad.

largest grown; another bed of 500 Ulrich Brunner roses; a third bed of 500 crimson General Jacqueminot; a fourth bed containing 500 assorted varieties. A Newark firm has planted a bed of several hundred roses; a Tarrytown (N. Y.) company has put out 100 of the standard *Hydrangea Paniculata*; a West Grove (Pa.) house has made an entry for a bed of new cannas originated by themselves. A Chicago firm will also make an extensive display of cannas, and a firm from Euclid (Ohio) will show a large quantity of gladioli. There will be over 500 beds of floral exhibits in the seven acres set apart for these displays. The outdoor displays will include every variety of the popular flowering plants. Of the hardy perennial plants there will be the varieties of the *Delphinium*, *Helianthus*, *Phlox*, *Tritoma* and other favorite hardy flowers. There will be numerous specimens of the summer climbers, such as the *Clematis*, and of the hardy annuals there will be many examples of the choice varieties well known in the northern climate. The water

gardens will be made gorgeous with the *Victoria Regia* of the Amazon, the *Nilumbiums* of the Nile and many *Nymphaeas* never before exhibited. A special interest has developed among the florists in water plants and this feature of the Exposition will be made particularly attractive to the public. Henry A. Dreer of Philadelphia has perhaps the largest aquatic garden in the world, under the care of the well known specialist, Wm. Tricker. Both Mr. Dreer and Mr. Tricker are taking the liveliest interest in the wonderful display of water plants which they will shortly plant in the lagoons and inlets in the southern part of the grounds. The



Victoria Regia will have a basin 200 feet in diameter, specially heated to insure a rapid growth.

When certain flowers are at their best, special exhibitions will be held. The public will then have the pleasure of inspecting wonderful displays of roses, dahlias, gladioli, sweet peas, chrysanthemums, cannas, etc. The displays of greenhouse plants in the large conservatories north and south of the Horticulture Building will be made very complete. Palms, ferns and orchids will be prominent in the greenhouse exhibits.

The building devoted to Forestry and Mines is one of a group of three at the western end of the Plaza. It is 150 feet square, with four corner pavilions having a height of 98 feet. The exterior of the building is richly ornamented in harmony with others of the group and the exhibits to be contained within its walls will illustrate the progress in two of our most important industries. A scientific presentation of forestry interests will be made by several of the States by means of maps, each map showing the habitat of a particular species of tree. Large logs, cross and tangential sections of trees and woods, with polished, varnished and unfinished specimens, will be shown. The exhibits will include articles made from a variety of woods, showing the various uses to which certain kinds are best adapted. Prominent firms of the south will make an interesting display of the southern cypress which is now used for an interior finish by many builders. The importance of preserving the forests with a view of securing from them a continuous supply of useful woods without their wholesale destruction will be brought forcibly to the attention of the public.

**Forestry and
Mines.**



MONUMENT TO RED JACKET.
Photograph by Bliss Bros., Buffalo.

In the Division of Mines and Metallurgy will be shown recent improvements in methods of mining and in the development of mineral industries in the various States and countries. Nearly all States of the American Union, as well as the Central and South American countries, possess rich stores of minerals, and rely upon the development of mines and quarries as a means of livelihood for many of their people. The exhibit will be made under the auspices of the various States and independent governments. Many individuals and mining companies will also be represented by important displays. It is expected that there will be arranged, in novel and attractive style, exhibits of ores, native metals, gems and crystals; coal, coke, petroleum, asphalt, building stone, marble and ornamental stones, such as onyx, agates, jaspers, porphyries, etc.; grinding and polishing substances, clays, asbestos, graphite, mica, kaolin, lime, cement, artificial stone, gypsum; sulphur, salts, fertilizers, pigments, iron ore, pig iron, steel, manganese, aluminum, copper, tin, spelter, zinc, nickel, nickel-steel and alloys; antimony, arsenic, bismuth, quick-silver, gold, silver; quarrying machinery, mining machinery and appliances for underground work, boring and drilling tools and

m a c h i n e r y, pumps, draining and hoisting apparatus, tramways, automatic dumping cars, ore crushers and coal breakers; assaying apparatus and appliances, maps, charts, and literature generally upon mining and metallurgy. A number of special exhibits will be made illustrating the various processes of extracting metals from ores, together with specimens of the refined metals and articles made from them.



A SENECA CHIEF.
Courtesy R. E. Lawton, Manning, N. Y.

Machinery and Transportation Building.

The building to be devoted to Machinery and Transportation exhibits is one of the largest structures of the Exposition. Its dimensions are 500 feet from east to west and 350 feet from north to south. The northern side is upon the Mall, the eastern façade fronts the Court of Fountains and the southern the Court of the Lilies, while the western frontage is upon the Grand Canal. As an architectural work the building is a masterpiece, in the

style of the Spanish Renaissance. The main entrances in the north and south façades are flanked on either side by tall towers having open lanterns and an intricate detail of plastic ornamentation. The entrances are all rich in their decorative work and the walls are broken with arched windows finished with grill screens of an ornamental character. Each façade is thus enriched with important architectural features and at the four corners are open pavilions from which charming views of the grounds may be obtained. The red tile roofs have broad, overhanging eaves which cast deep shadows, and the entire exterior will be tinted in harmony with the general color scheme of the Exposition.



IROQUOIS LACROSSE PLAYERS.
Courtesy R. E. Lawton, Manning, N. Y.

In the Division of Machinery, as in all other divisions, the aim will be to place before the public exhibits possessing distinct novelty and educational value. The suggestion is made to every exhibitor that the exhibits be representative rather than exhaustive in each particular line. It is hoped thus to bring out the very newest and best articles in all

Machinery.



GHOST DANCERS.
Courtesy R. E. Lawton, Manning, N. Y.

lines, rather than to have a wearisome duplication of machines and mechanical appliances. This is an era of special machinery. For example, in the production of a single shoe there is a machine for every little part of the work. A series of these machines of the latest type cannot fail to be interesting and instructive, both to the layman and the expert. Automatic machinery is extensively used in many lines of manufacture, and to show what wonders are accomplished by self-feeding machines will be a part of the work of this division. New machines for working wood and metals, and in use in textile industries, will constitute important exhibits. Of more than passing importance will be the improved engines and apparatus of all kinds for extinguishing fires. Another line of machinery in which representative exhibits will interest a large class of visitors is that devoted to the manufacture of brick and tile, and the sawing and dressing of stone.

The devices for the development of power are undergoing a continual process of evolution. New types of steam and gas engines are constantly appearing to demand the judgment of the times. The displays of steam engines will include such distinct types as the high and low speed, condensing and non-condensing, single and tandem, in units of 500 down to 100 horse-power, such as meet the requirements of the ordinary consumer of power. In connection with these displays will be exhibits of boilers and feed-water heaters and condensers, including the various styles of water-tube boilers.

Manufacturers of gas engines are arranging to present a large display of the latest productions in motors of this character. Large gas engines have been thought impossible until the experience of recent years has proved them feasible and economical. Gas engines developing large units of power have been a rarity, but at the Pan-American Exposition they will be shown in units as high as 500 horse-power. With the engine exhibits will be



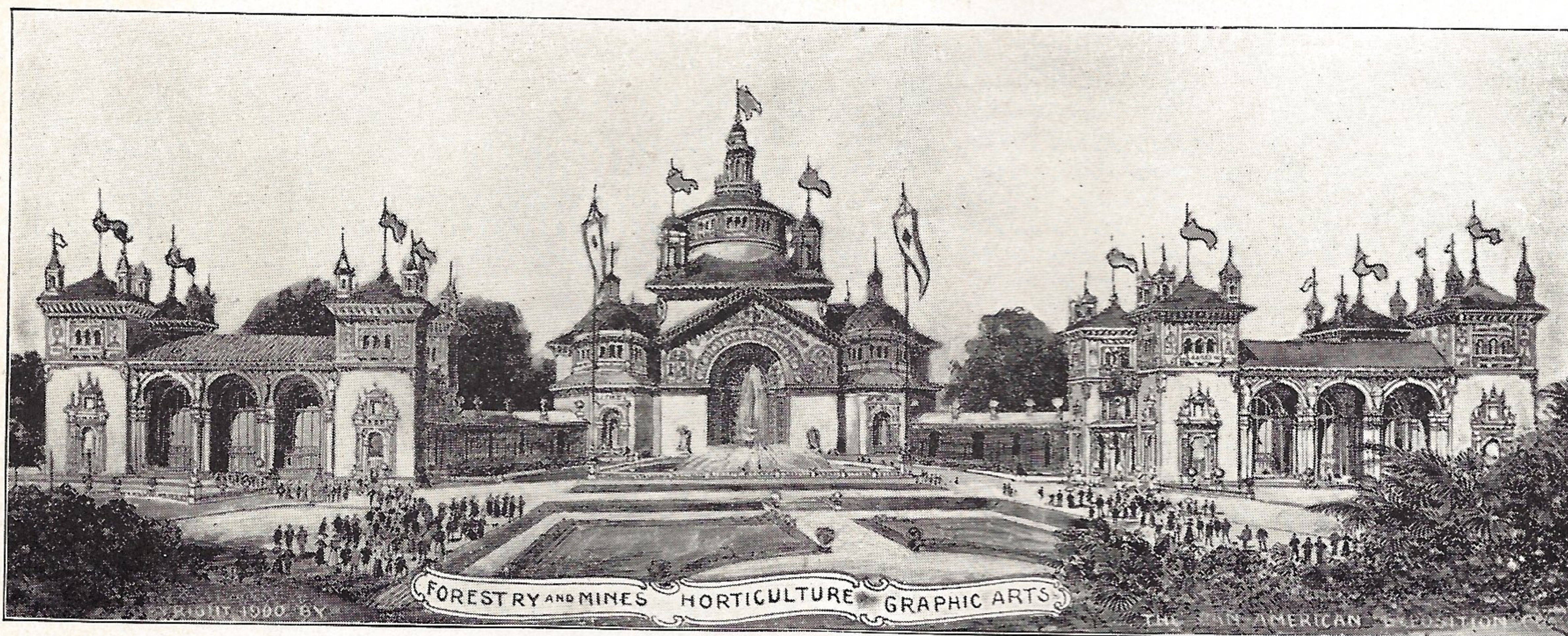
AU SABLE CHASM.

Photograph by Rau, Philadelphia.

shown the various devices for the transmission of power, by the use of leather belts, cables, knuckle joints and other methods.

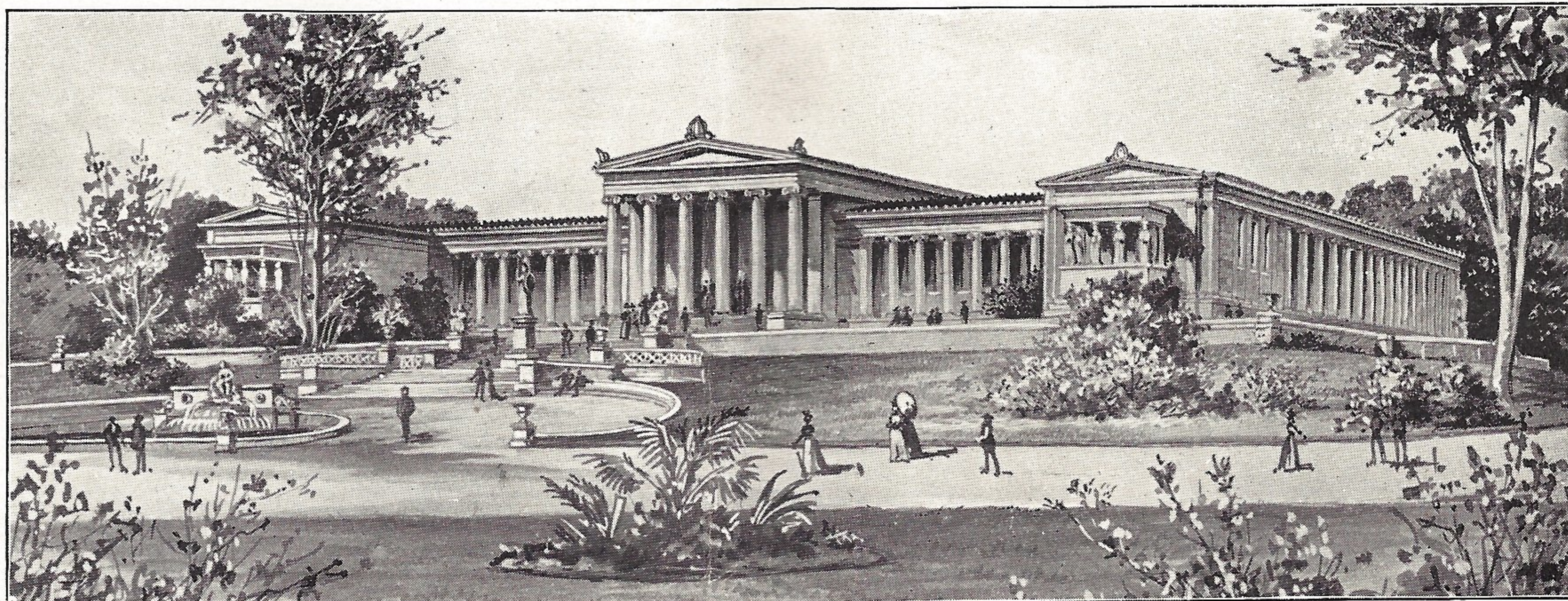
Among the most important and interesting features of the Transportation exhibits will be the automobiles. These conveyances have come into existence within a very few years, the large pneumatic tires and the construction of motors of high power and comparatively light weight having made them possible. There are already millions of dollars invested in their manufacture, and this will be the first great exhibition of motor carriages on the

**Transportation
Exhibits.**



Western Continent. It is expected that all sorts of tests of their efficiency will be made, and the visitor interested in these vehicles will find the opportunity to gather a large amount of useful information concerning them. The development of the trolley car has taken place largely since the Chicago Exposition and these exhibits will be of special interest to many. The exhibit of fine railway cars and trains, steam and electric locomotives will be up-to-date and full of interest.

country. At the present time there are about 150 manufacturers who are prepared to make exhibits in this department. The exhibits will show the development of ordnance manufacture in the United States by displays of ordnance of large capacity, both for naval and shore batteries, machine guns of various styles and high power, and small arms of many kinds. In the larger displays will be a pneumatic gun 50 feet long, a section of a battleship with its equipment, a model of a turret 52 feet in



ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY.

Copyright 1900 by the Pan-American Exposition Co.

The horseless carriage has not yet developed the horseless age, and the manufacturers of fine carriages and carts of every style will put forward their best endeavors to have the exhibits outrival all former efforts in this line. With these displays will be the latest products in the line of fine harness and saddlery goods. Bicycles will also have their fair share of attention.

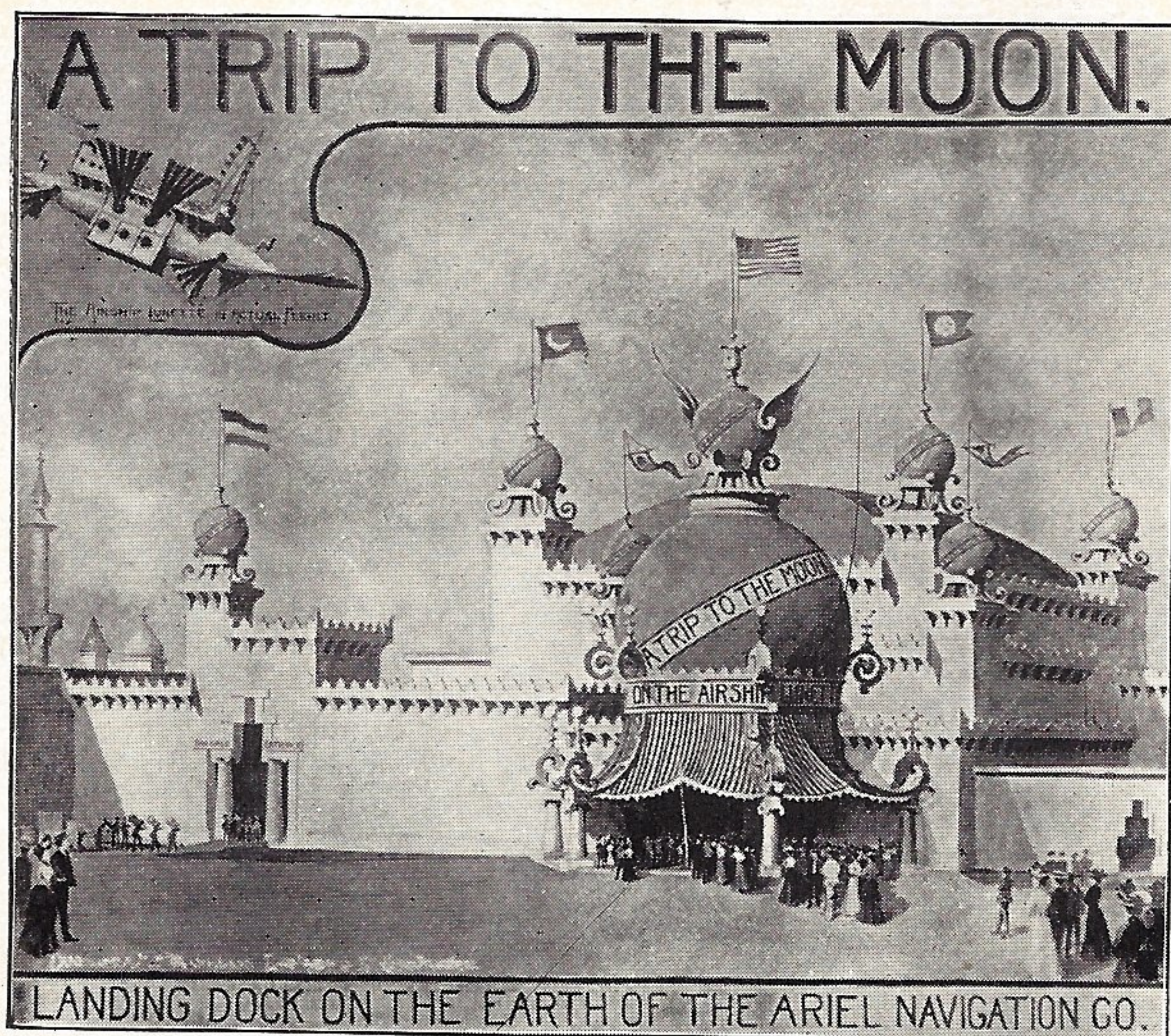
The Marine Transportation exhibits will show the development in lake, river and ocean navigation up to the present time, including models of ocean liners, naval battleships and models of racing yachts from the "America" of 50 years ago to the "Columbia" of the present day. There will also be shown the finest examples of cruising yachts of both the steam and sailing types; canoes, oyster boats, the flat bottom river craft, pleasure and working boats of all kinds. Examples of dredging machines and an interesting display of life-saving apparatus will be shown. In a word, the Transportation exhibits will show everything from a baby carriage to a train of cars, and from a row boat to an ocean steamship.

The Ordnance displays will be made in connection with the Transportation exhibits. It is estimated that seven years ago there were not more than half a dozen manufacturers of ordnance in this

diameter and having steel armor plates 50 inches thick on its sides. This display will also include military equipment of a general character.

In no line of effort is greater progress shown in the United States than in the invention and improvement of machinery and implements for the cultivation and management of the soil, the harvesting of crops and their preparation for the market. The exhibits of agricultural machinery and implements at the Pan-American Exposition will be a revelation to thousands of people who have believed themselves well posted in this particular line of manufacture. Owing to the large demands upon the space available it has been found necessary to plan a special building for the shelter of these exhibits. These displays will embrace a great variety of new and effective machines. It is a noteworthy fact that while the great ranches of the north, middle and south west, and of the Pacific slope, require the adjunct of a machine shop to maintain the large and intricate machinery used upon those vast estates, the machines and implements for the small farm have become less complicated and less difficult to maintain and repair. The wide range of selection and the standards of working value have been remark-

**Agricultural
Machinery
and
Implements.**



A MIDWAY TRIP.

ably advanced in this country and recognized throughout the world. The displays will include not only the machinery adapted to the uses of the small farmer but some of the giant harvesters such as are used only upon the Pacific coast. A conspicuous feature of the farm machinery exhibits will be the variety of traction engines, portable engines, and the small gas, gasoline, oil and steam engines. Manufacturers are now producing a variety of small engines of simple construction to be sold at a low price and intended to supply cheap power for many uses upon the farm. A large collection of windmills, as another means of developing power upon the farm, will be displayed. These will include types of the old Dutch windmills of Holland, and the efficient wind engines of the present day, of American manufacture. The good-roads movement has had the effect throughout the country of bringing into existence machines for cheapening the cost of grading and improving the public highways. The display of road and cycle-path machinery will be one that will deeply interest every public-spirited citizen. These exhibits will include graders, ditchers, rollers, stone-crushers, excavating and carrying machinery, and contractors' supplies in general. In connection with these will be an exhibit of roads and streets in various stages of construction, illustrating the selection of materials, so as to form an object lesson to those desiring to acquire practical knowledge of road-making and to understand the uses and advantages of different road-making machinery. There will also be exhibits showing processes of drainage and irrigation, and farm fencing. This department will be of special interest not alone to

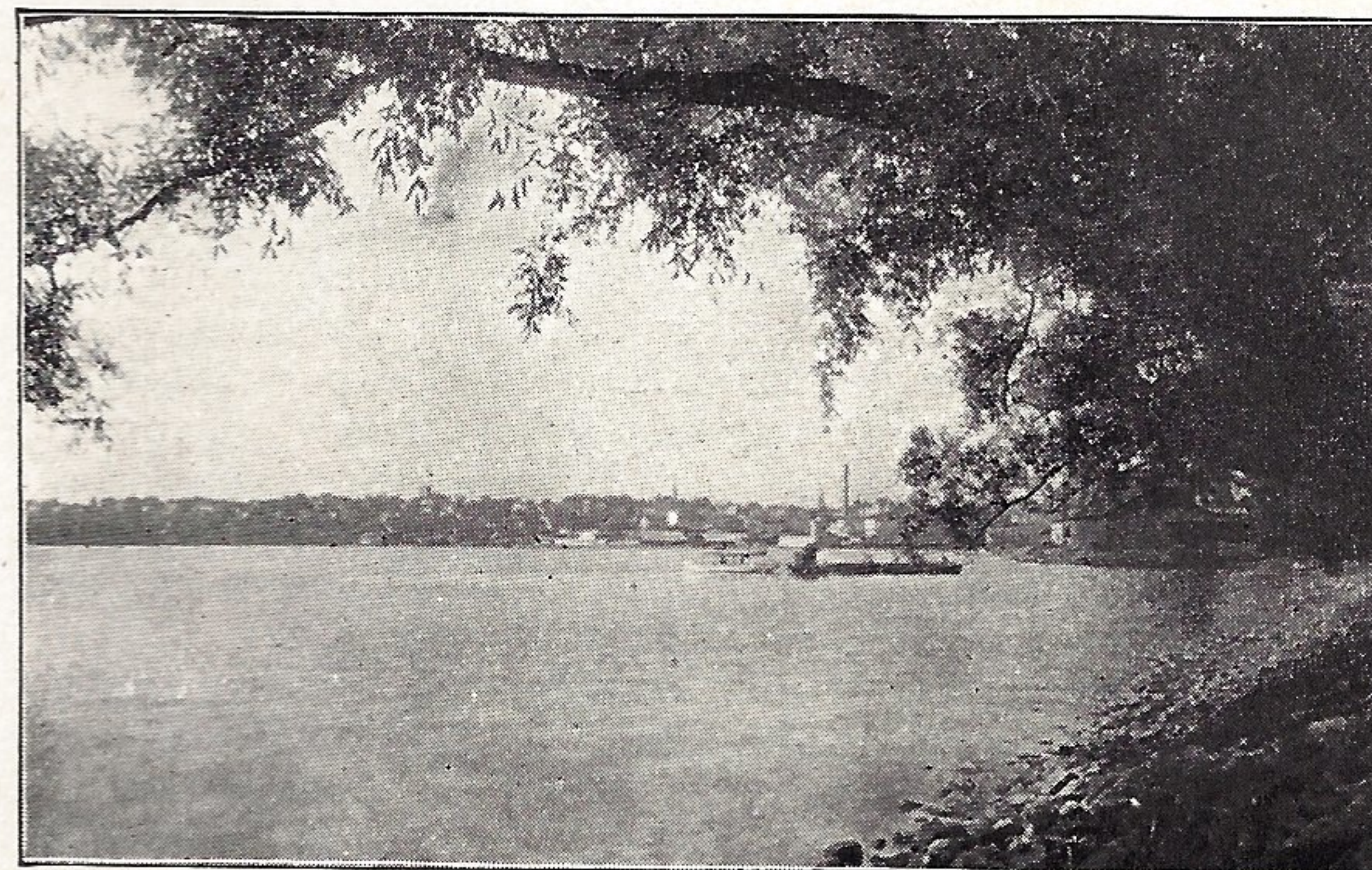
farmers of the United States, but to visitors from Central and South America, where agricultural pursuits engage the attention of such a large proportion of the population.

Upon the Graphic Arts largely depend the progress of the world and the advance of civilization. With the thousands of daily and weekly newspapers, free to speak their opinions; with the finely illustrated magazines, and the abundance of books for the school-room, the home circle, the office, and the library of the scientific student—with these at command at a low price the mass of people have been admitted to a realm of knowledge that in former times was known to but few.

The advance in the graphic arts has been quite as marked in recent years as in any department of skill or knowledge. In this division the visitor will have the opportunity to study not only the newest inventions, but to trace the process of development of the several arts that are included under this title. To the exhibits will be allotted ample space in a special building, and the history of printing, lithography, engraving, bookbinding and kindred trades will be presented in a display of tools, machinery, implements and devices used by the masters of these useful industries from early times down to the present day.

The larger exhibits will be those of newspaper presses, particularly the newest rotary and duplex machines, and the best types of presses for fine book work and the printing of delicate engravings. New styles of machines for printing country papers, job presses, automatic ticket printing and numbering machines, type-setting and line-casting machines, folding machines, envelope and addressing machines will all have important places among the exhibits. In foundry machines will be type-casting machines, electrotype and stereotyping apparatus. To these will be added displays of printers' tools, and labor-saving devices and appliances, types and ornaments, cabinets, cases, imposing stones, inks, varnishes, bronzes, etc.

Graphic Arts.



SENECA LAKE AND GENEVA.

Courtesy Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In bookbinding machinery will be ruling machines for blank books and other blanks, hydraulic presses, embossing, folding and stapling machines, paper and card cutting machinery.

In the lithographic displays the several processes will be illustrated. Displays of machinery, stones, inks, etc., will be made.

In the exhibits under the head of engraving will be examples of fine wood and wax engraving and map making, the photo-mechanical processes by which the engraved plate is produced by a chemical process from the photograph or drawing.

will show the intricate processes of manufacture that, to many minds, have been little less than mysterious. Opportunity will be given for everyone to gain a more intimate knowledge of the sources of supply and the manner of production of many familiar articles concerning whose origin they have known but little. Enough is already known of what the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building will contain, from applications for space already received, to promise displays in these departments of the highest excellence. The value of an exhibit at such a great exposition is best



Color photography as applied to the making of plates for color work will be shown. The gelatine processes by which fine illustrations are reproduced will be included in these exhibits. Drawing and designing as employed in the illustration and embellishment of books will have a proper place in this division.

Paper-making machinery will constitute an attractive and important feature of the exhibits, and along with these will be displays of the fine products of paper and card-making machinery.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

The mental, moral and social progress of man is expressed in the means of comfort and culture with which he surrounds himself, the product of his hands, guided by his intellect. The exhibits to be displayed in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building will show the highest attainment of Western civilization in artistic skill and handicraft in all the useful arts and in the broad fields of education, literature, libraries, physical science, the drama, architecture, civil engineering, hygiene, sanitation, medicine, surgery, charities and other elements of progress. The finest products of the mills, factories and laboratories will be exhibited here in splendid array and will be seen under the most favorable conditions. Many of the exhibits

understood by manufacturers who have reaped the liberal returns from such enterprise, so that the Pan-American Exposition will profit generously by the experience of expositions of former years.

In every exhibit the effort will be made to present features of interest that will attract even the casual observer. The air of novelty and originality will pervade every avenue and aisle. The mere duplication of exhibits of merchandise will be discouraged, to the end that space allotted shall be made to yield the best possible results in publicity to the exhibitor and in pleasure to the visitor.

The ornamental character of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building will command the admiration and attention of Exposition visitors. Its dimensions are 350 by 500 feet. Its southern face is upon the Court of Cypresses, which is one of the subordinate courts opening into the Esplanade. It is opposite the Ethnology and Government Buildings, and its nearest neighbor on the west, across the Court of Fountains, is the Machinery and Transportation Building. On the north stands the Agriculture Building and on the east is the Grand Canal, with the Live Stock exhibits beyond. In the center of the building is a spacious court opening to the sky, with a central pool and fountain surrounded by sodded banks and winding

paths bordered with flowers, plants and shrubbery. Comfortable settees will offer places of rest to those weary of sightseeing. Over the main entrance of the building on the south is a high dome, flanked by four square, open towers. Broad steps between large groups of statuary lead up to the entrance, which consists of a high arch with two tall columns on either side. Above the arch, elaborate relief work enriches the gable. Statues symbolizing the various arts and industries are placed in niches at the angles of the several open towers around the dome. The towers may be reached by open spiral staircases, 17 feet in diameter. The interior of the dome, 70 feet across, is encircled by galleries from which one may have a good view of the crowds below. The several entrances and all the exterior work upon the building are of a highly ornamental character, much attention having been given both to the detail and the ensemble. The building is lighted from the windows of the loggias and around the inner court, and from skylights. The exterior will be of staff with metal tile roofs, in harmonious tints and colors.

Educational. Exhibits.

Progress and improvement in educational methods and systems have been so marked and extraordinary within a few years as to call for special attention from the Exposition management. The exhibits to be made under this head will be in no respect dry or formal, but will possess a striking novelty, and will be imbued with the new life that has given such an impetus to this science. The new methods of work will be made clear and the practical results exhibited under conditions favorable to all who are interested in education. Exhibits of the latest school apparatus, plans and models of school houses of the most modern type will be made. It is intended to make these exhibits of particular value

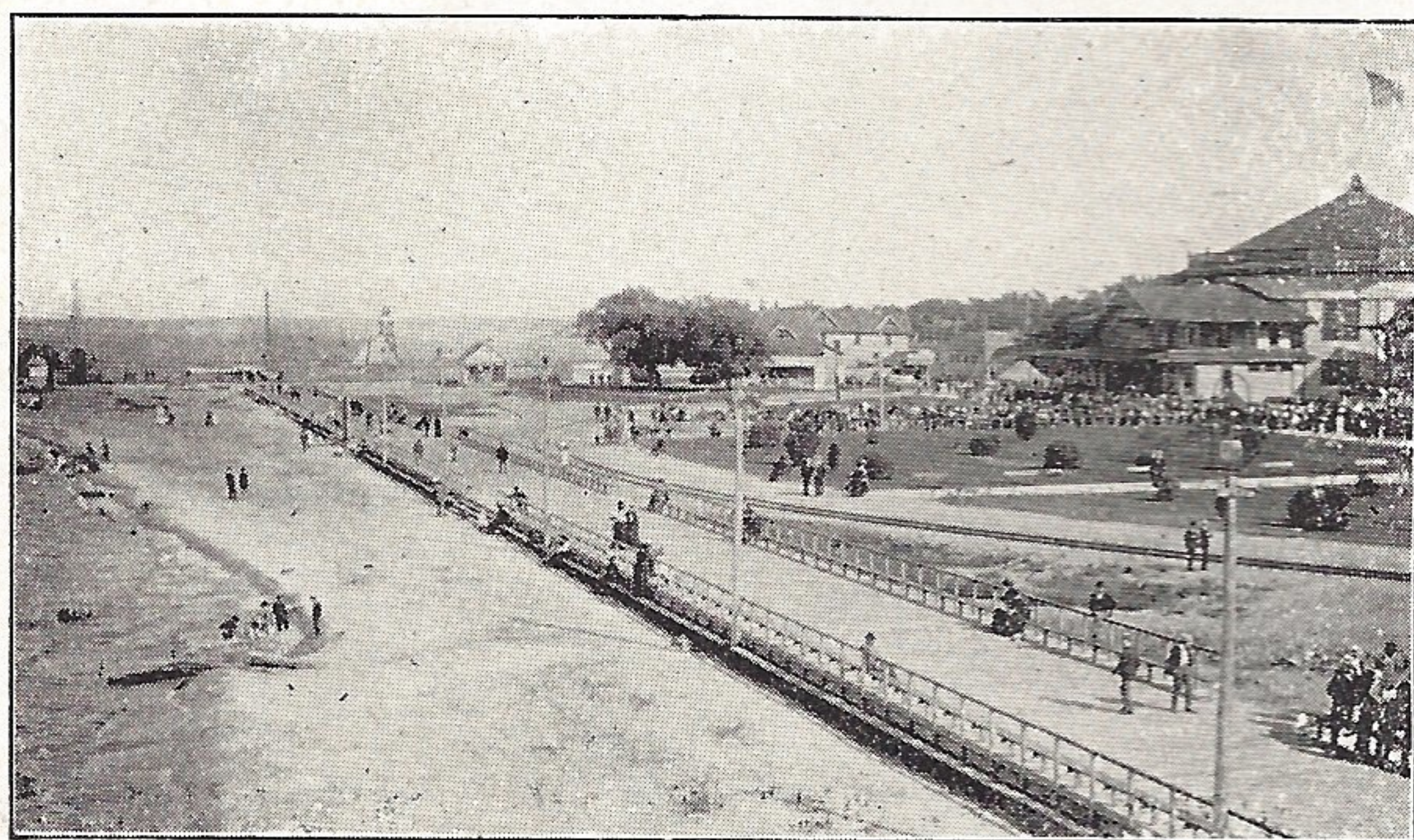


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to teachers and to all who have direct responsibilities in the education of the young.

In this division an exhibit will be made of a most comprehensive character, and covering one-quarter of the large area of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. The division will bring to the attention of consumers and tradesmen the food resources of Pan-America, showing them that the countries of the Western Hemisphere produce, and are capable of producing in quantities sufficient for all demands, a great variety of foods that are now imported from the islands and countries of the far East. It is hoped thus greatly to stimulate Pan-American trade. Group 1 will relate to literature and statistics of food, live plants, vines and trees from all parts of the western world, and miscellaneous specimens of trunks, limbs, leaves, seeds, grasses and grains. Under group 2 will be exhibited such products as coffees, teas, cocoas, chocolates, kola, and their substitutes; spices, aromatics, mustards, olives, vinegars and other condiments, herbs, hops, essential oils and flavoring extracts. An interesting collection of confectionery and sweets, including the sugar-cane, beet, sorghum, maple, grape, palm, etc., honey and glucose will be exhibited under group 3. Preserves and kindred products will be shown under another group, and nuts and dried fruits and vegetables, etc., under another. Prepared cereals, breads and crackers, Indian corn as food for the table, macaroni and other preparations of paste, baking powders and other leavening preparations will constitute still another interesting group, also mineral waters and beverages, preserved and packed meats, and sea food.

Foods and Their Accessories.



ONTARIO BEACH, NEAR ROCHESTER.

Photograph by E. B. Moore, Ontario Beach, N. Y.

**Sanitary and
Hygiene
Exhibits.**

A series of special exhibits that promises to be not only very interesting, but of great value in promoting the public health, is being prepared through the co-operation of Health Commissioner Wende of Buffalo, and other experts in sanitation throughout the country. The exhibits will show to the public, in the most graphic way, not only the up-to-date methods of sanitary plumbing, drainage, disinfection, quarantine, etc., but will make clear the reasons and principles underlying these methods. The exhibits will include microscopical specimens from infected wells, bacteria from garbage barrels, germs from polluted streams and poisons from many sources that, through habits of carelessness or uncleanness, breed disease and infection, to the detriment of all. It will be shown, for example, why it is better to throw garbage into a galvanized iron can with a close-fitting cover than into an open box or pail made of wood, which absorbs the poisonous juices and remains sour and a menace to health until destroyed. Many letters have been received from the health officers of various cities promising their earnest help in the work of collecting materials and information. Comparisons of sanitary apparatus, rules and methods employed in different cities will be made, and the exhibits will be of practical value not alone to public officials but to private citizens.

**Division of
Agriculture**

Scientific methods have within recent years given a marvelous impetus to progress in agriculture. The productivity of the soil has been increased, the quality of grains, vegetables and other products has been improved, new varieties have been developed and better methods have added much not alone to the profits of farming but to its attractiveness as a pursuit. The building to be devoted to agriculture at the Pan-American Exposition covers about two acres, and stands on the north side of the Mall, opposite the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. Its nearest neighbor on the west is the great steel Electric Tower. On the east are the Live Stock Buildings, and on the north the Stadium. There are four broad entrances to the building. Vaulted loggias connect the east and west entrances with the main entrance on the south,



HUDSON RIVER FROM WEST POINT.

Photograph by A. P. Yates, Syracuse, N. Y.

forming elevated promenades from which the visitors may view the throngs upon the Mall. The east and west entrances are fitted with lattice work to imitate an arbor. The southern entrance, which is 30 feet wide, is flanked on both sides by large statuary groups. The ornamentation of the building is elaborate and artistic, and the color effects will make it one of great beauty.



IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

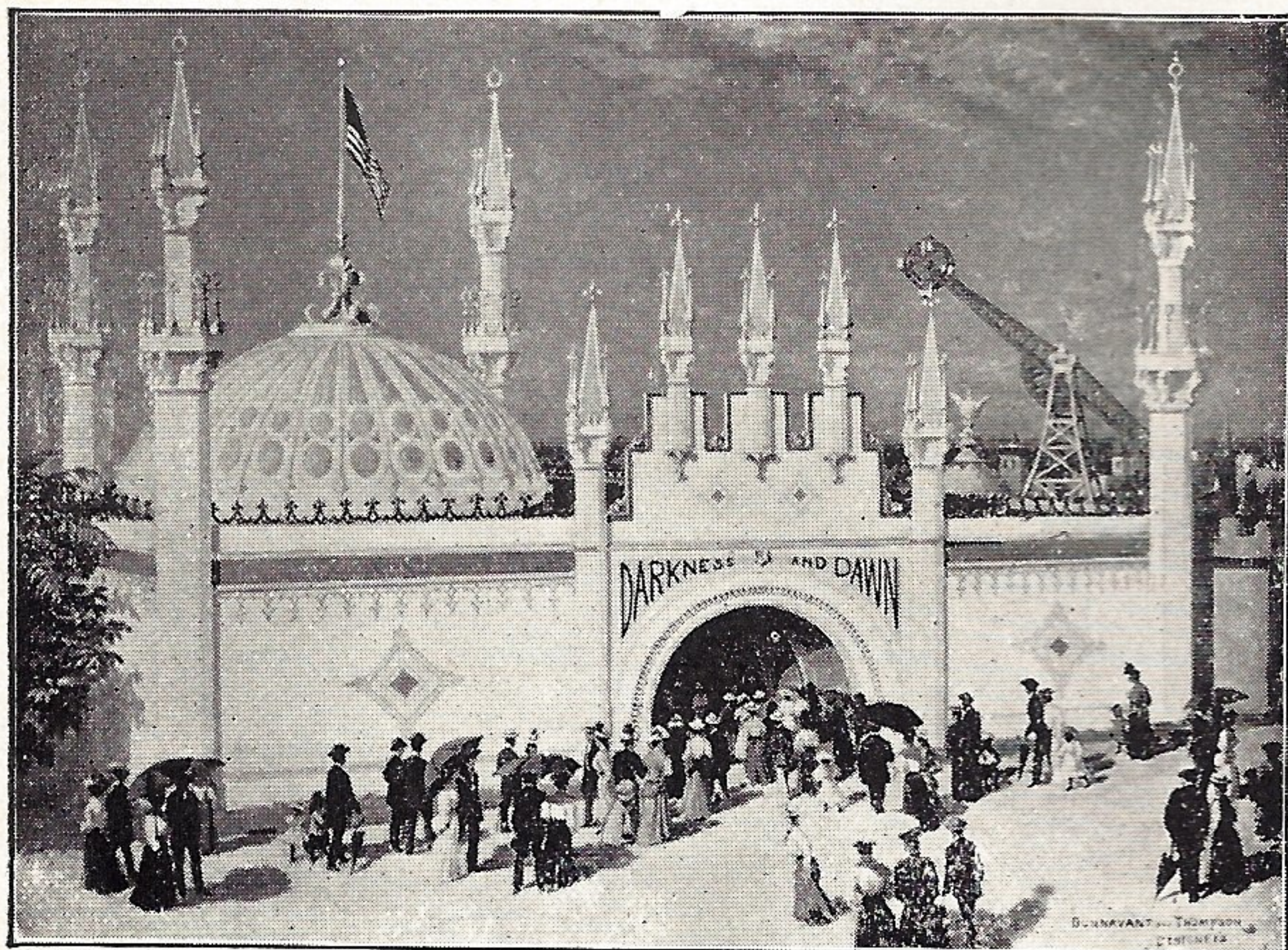
Copyright 1897 by A. P. Yates, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ample provisions have been made to give this important industry the attention it deserves. The exhibits will be divided into 13 classes, arranged in three groups. The first group of six classes is composed as follows: Agricultural systems, management and processes; agricultural statistics; cereals; tubers and root crops; by-products used for food; agricultural products not otherwise classified. The second group of five classes is as follows: Grasses and forage; fibres of vegetable origin and the processes; fibres of animal origin and the processes; non-edible products of animal origin; and natural fertilizers, crude and compounded. The third group includes dairy management and appliances, and dairy products.

The exhibits will embrace plans and specifications for farm buildings, literature and statistics regarding farm machinery, farm organizations, agricultural papers, experiment station bulletins and agricultural college work. The vast collections that will be brought together from all portions of the United States, Canada and Mexico, as well as from Central and South America, together with the exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippine Islands, will afford a grand object lesson in methods and systems of American agriculture. Many of the States and countries have already made elaborate preparations for their displays and the collective exhibits in agriculture will be among the very important features of the Exposition.

Live Stock.

The Exposition will offer a splendid opportunity to breeders in the Division of Live Stock. A large collection of the finest animals bred in the Western Hemisphere will give to this division high educational value. About 10 acres are to be devoted to the live stock displays and the buildings will accommodate nearly 6000 animals, exclusive of the poultry and pet stock. Premiums to the amount of over \$40,000 will be offered and all breeds will be recognized. In all of the classes represented, liberal cash prizes and diplomas will be awarded to successful candidates, and in many



ON THE MIDWAY.

instances medals will be offered as sweepstakes. In addition to these, special cash premiums or trophies will be offered by the various breeders' associations in order that the representatives of their particular breeds may be induced to make an extra effort to have their exhibits as complete as possible. Men who are eminent in breeding circles will be chosen as judges, and all the judging of live stock will take place in the Stadium, where 10,000 people may witness these interesting formalities.

The management is arranging for a Horse Show upon the fashionable and popular lines observed at similar events annually in Madison Square Garden, New York. It is hoped thus to bring prominently before the public the best thoroughbreds, including trotting, driving and coach horses. Many fine turn-outs are expected, including phaeton and carriage horses, tandems, four-in-hands and an exhibition of saddle horses. Sixteen breeds of horses will be recognized in the horse exhibits, which will offer to lovers of horses an exceptional opportunity for seeing the finest American and Canadian animals.

The cattle show will take place during the latter part of August. There will be admitted to the competition the 16 or 17 breeds recognized in this

country and Canada, which will be divided into beef and dairy classes. Special prizes will be offered.

The exhibit of sheep will take place early in September, and 13 breeds will be shown. Among these will be the new breeds known as Highland Black Face, Suffolk and Tunis.

The displays of swine to be made late in September will include representatives of 12 breeds, including the new breeds, Suffolks and Victorias.

The poultry and pet stock show will be held early in October. All breeds will be recognized, among them many new ones never before on exhibition. Of poultry there are expected to be about 100 breeds; turkeys, 6 breeds; ducks, 11 breeds; geese, 9 breeds. A special feature of this show will be the display of pet stock, including rabbits, hares, squirrels, cats, covies, etc.

It has been decided to erect a special building for the dairy exhibit. It has been found that these exhibits would be so extensive as to crowd the displays in the Agriculture Building if placed therein. The new building will be equipped with an ample refrigerating plant and cold storage rooms, so that the samples of dairy products may be kept continually fresh and replaced as often as may be necessary. New York ranks high among the dairy States and will put on a large exhibit. Canada will be well represented, and the other dairy States are already preparing for the contest in this department. All the dairy products will be scored by experts, and those scoring above 95 points will receive premiums.

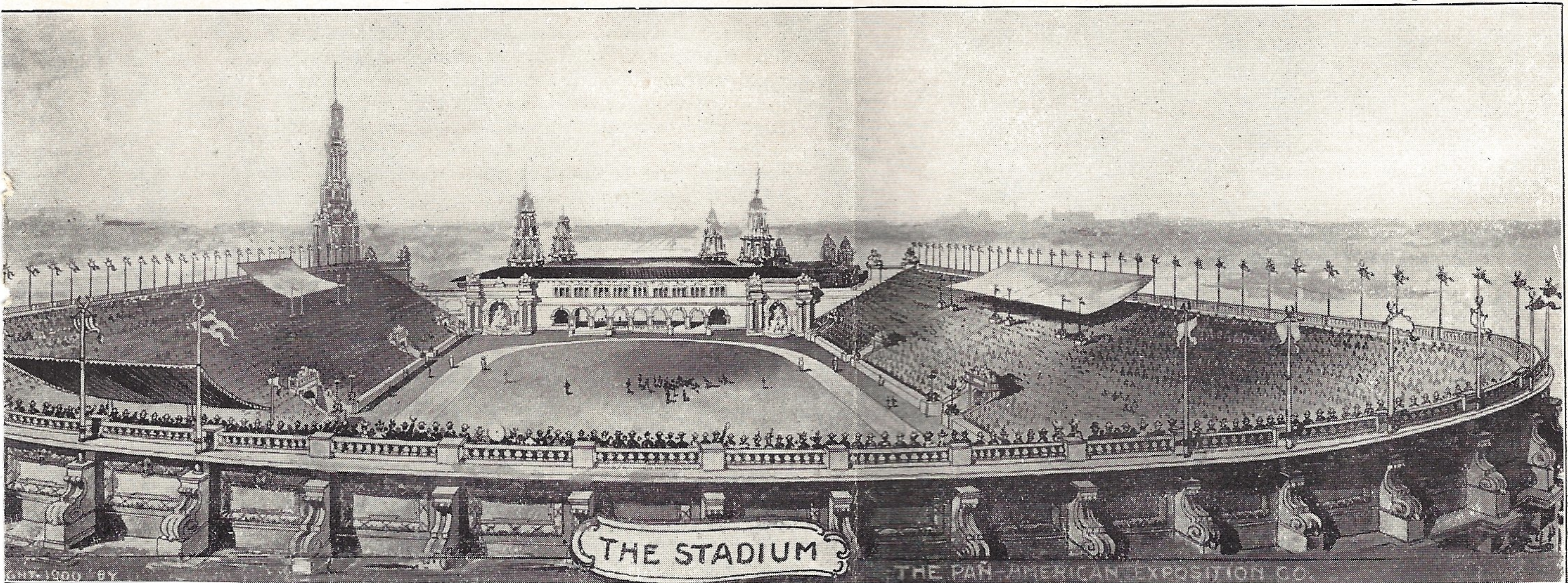
The building to be devoted to the Department of Ethnology and Archæology will have a central location and will be conspicuous from all parts of the grounds. It is circular in plan, with four main entrances connected by a continuous colonnade, and the entire building is of a strikingly ornate character. The colonnade is seven feet above the level of the Esplanade, forming a loggia from which commanding views may be obtained. A broad frieze above the windows, and other mural decorations, statuary and plants are employed in the ornamentation of the loggia. Above the colonnade is a promenade with balustrade and statuary figures representing the ethnologic types of the five different races. Over each of the four entrances is a pediment or low gable with the Pan-American seal forming the decorative motive of the tympanum or triangular space above the gable. Sculptured groups stand above each pediment. The roof is a large



LAFAYETTE PARK, BUFFALO.

Dairy
Interests.

Ethnology
and
Archæology.



dome, capped by a decorative cresting which hides the skylight opening. There are two octagonal galleries, the first 25 feet above the main floor and the second 21 feet higher.

The central feature of the main floor of the building will be a large model of the Niagara Frontier, showing about 60 aboriginal village sites. Real water will flow through the Niagara River, but the small streams will necessarily be indicated by glass. At night the camp fires will be represented by red incandescent lights. The American Museum of Natural History of New York has promised to exhibit a series of extinct American animals, as well as strictly archæologic specimens, and has applied for space which will amount to about one-third of the remaining exhibition space of the ground floor. Of historic interest will be the display of early maps, manuscripts and books written in Indian languages. Among these will be an original manuscript by Joseph Brant, who became a well educated man in advanced years. This manuscript is one of his speeches in the Indian tongue, delivered before a council in 1758. The Superintendent of Ethnology will make an exhibition from his own large collection, illustrating the transition period among the Senecas who, while still retaining their independence and original customs, used European instruments along with those of the stone age. There will be a series of very interesting display cards showing the process of manufacturing flint arrow and spear heads, as well as the principal types of stone age weapons and utensils. Mrs. Nuttall of the Peabody Institute will exhibit a reproduction of one of the ancient Mexican codexes, which was sent by Cortez to the King of Spain, and which has been lost for many years. This codex, when spread out, will occupy a

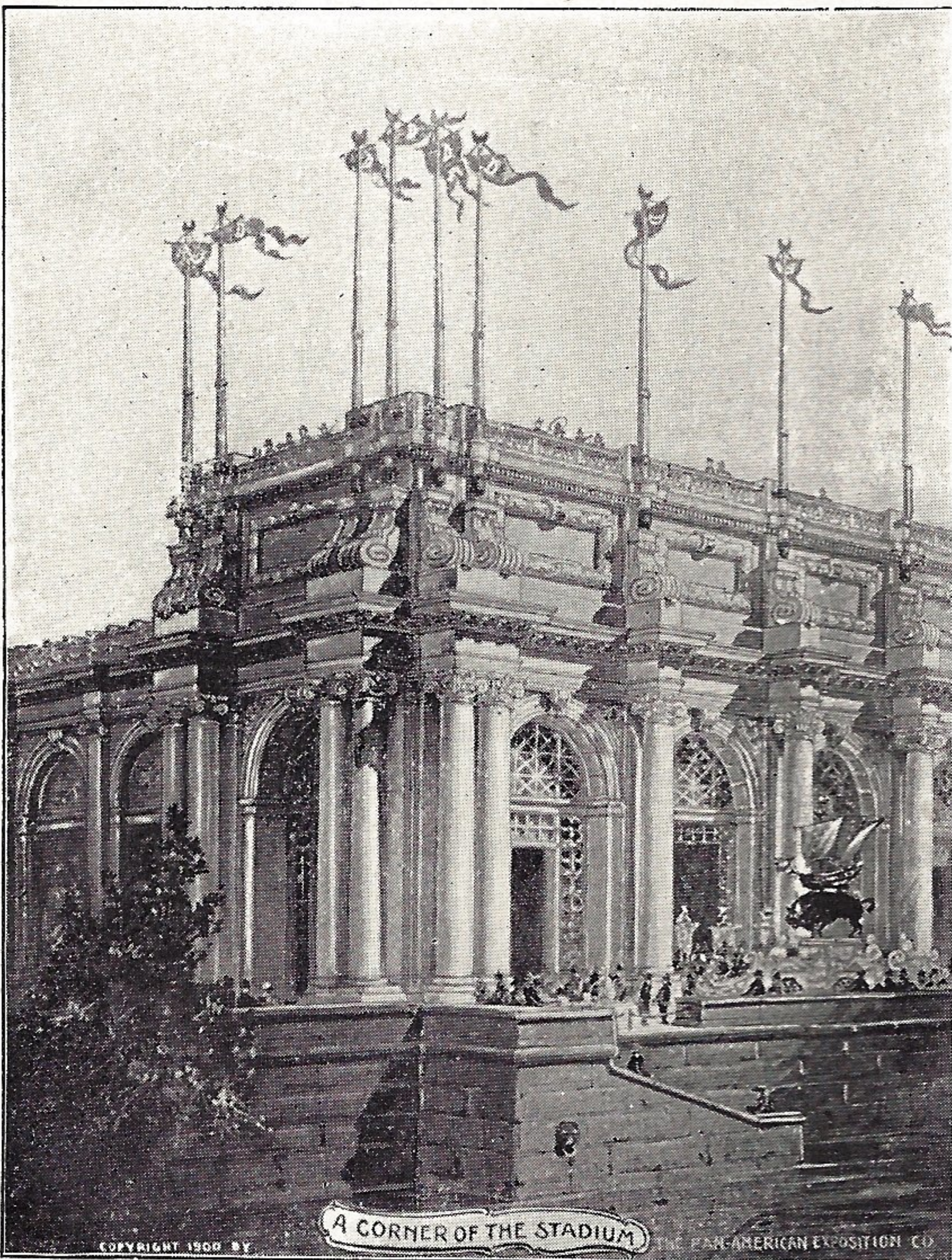
space about 1 foot high and 50 or 60 feet long. The original colors will be reproduced and an attempt is being made to decipher it, at least in part, so that visitors to the Pan-American Exposition may learn something of the history of ancient Mexico as kept in the original hieroglyphics. The mound builders and cliff dwellers will also be well represented. The Director of Works is reproducing for this division, in the landscape gardening, some of the most interesting mounds of the entire country.

Professor Magee of Washington will exhibit 50 to 100 skulls showing pre-historic trephining, and Prof. Putnam of the Peabody Museum of Harvard will illustrate his studies on the dog of the aboriginal Americans.

The Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has promised a very interesting exhibit of pipes and conventionalized forms of stone workmanship, including the bird-stone. The officers of the Bureau of Ethnology and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington have shown the kindest interest in this division and have given many assurances of their disposition to help in every way in their power.

One of the strongest opposing forces which the white settlers found on American soil were the Iroquois Indians, who occupied Central and Western New York, with their chief council house at Onondaga. They were originally separate tribes, but organized a confederation for mutual protection, and have continued thus for more than 400 years. Originally there were five nations, the Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras were admitted to the confederacy about 1700. Red Jacket, the famous Seneca chief and orator, was born in 1751,

**Six Nations
Indian
Exhibit.**



and died in 1830. Though on the side of the British during the Revolutionary War, he rendered important service to the United States Government during the War of 1812. In that war the Iroquois were arrayed against each other. The tribes are now scattered upon reservations, but numerically are nearly as strong—about 14,000—as when the white settlers invaded their domains 300 years ago.

The Superintendent of Ethnology is now preparing a living exhibit of the Six Nations. Representatives of all the tribes will be brought to the Exposition, and the exhibit will turn back the pages of history in New York State 300 to 400 years. The Indians have gathered and prepared bark with which to reproduce the historic council house of the Iroquois. This will be 30 x 90 feet, built of poles and bark tied with thongs and supple roots, not a nail being used. At the Exposition they will follow the customs of their early ancestors in making weapons, utensils, tools, dolls and knick-knacks. Corn will be ground in stone mortars 400 to 500 years old, and bread will be made in the crude way known to the Six Nations as they learned it in time immemorial. They will manufacture and sell articles of ornament and usefulness for Pan-American visitors. Here will be seen the same kind of houses that the first occupants of these lands called

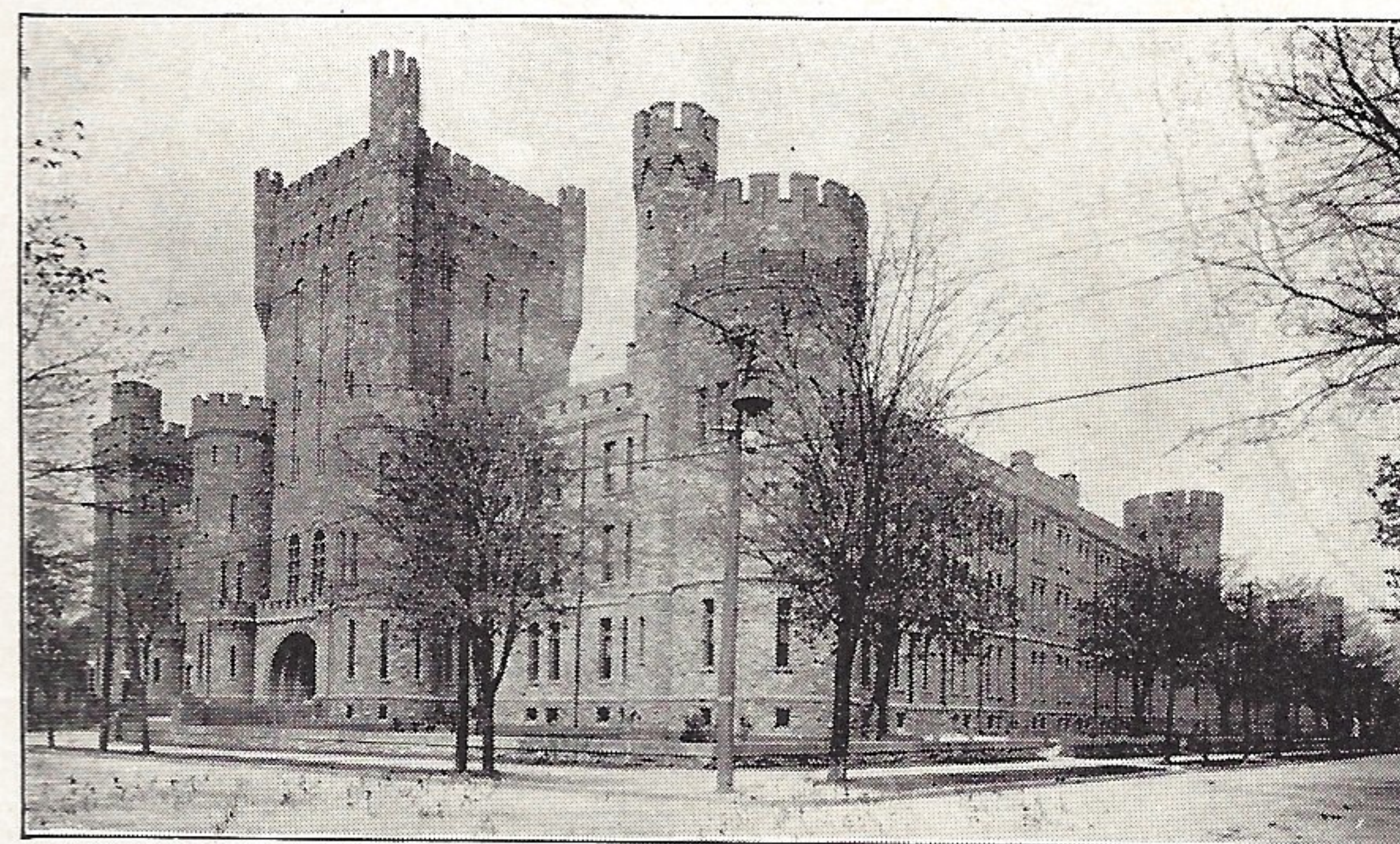
home, and beside them the aged warrior and his squaw who, having outlived their usefulness for work, have become the honored guardians of the council house. The brawny warrior and the industrious squaw, the youth and maiden, and the papoose, will all be present in the Indian village. While the reservation Indians enjoy many of the comforts brought by the white settlers, these will be absent at the Exposition. For the time being the Indians will discard what civilization has brought them and live as their ancestors lived, ready for the battle or the chase.

The Indian exhibit will be of special value to students, as interpreters will be provided so that they may talk with the Indians themselves, and ask such questions as they desire concerning the utility of articles on exhibition, or concerning their customs. About half the Indians of the Six Nations live in Canada and half in the United States. Over 5000 live in New York State. Most of the Oneidas are upon a reservation at Green Bay, Wis., and are nearly all devout Christians. The Indians who will be present at the Exposition will, however, be pagans, and they will celebrate their various festivals in the appropriate seasons.

To illustrate the capacity of the Indian to enjoy certain fruits of civilization there will be a band of Indian musicians who will play the up-to-date compositions, and a team of baseball players will show their skill in this popular sport.

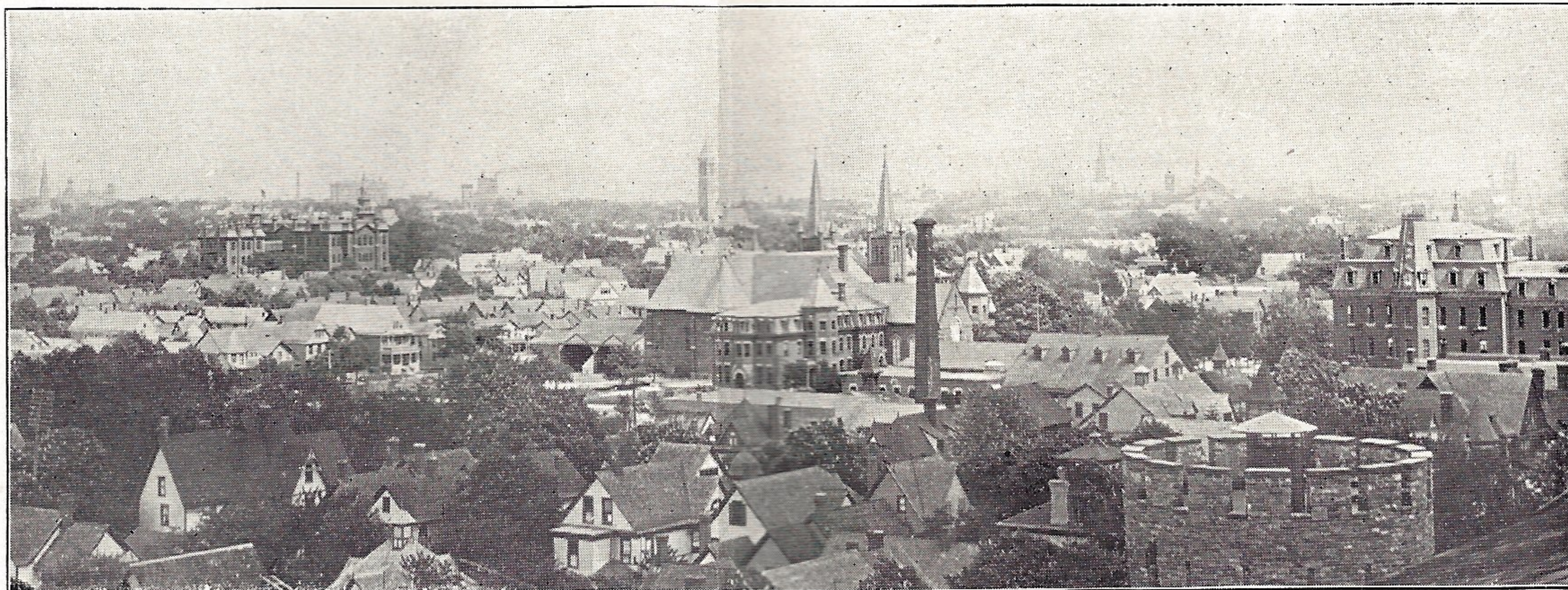
A charming rendezvous for lovers of music at the Exposition will be the Temple of Music at the northwest junction of the Esplanade and the Court of Fountains. It will be a place of entertainment rather than for exhibition purposes, the exhibition of musical instruments in general having space in the Manufactures Building. This noble building will occupy a site 150 feet square. The structure will be octagonal in shape and at the corners will be pavilions of the same form. The grand entrance will be through the pavilion at the corner of the Esplanade and the Court of Fountains. Upon each façade will be richly ornamented colonnades, and between the columns large window openings and ornamental panels each bearing a portrait bust of some famous musical composer.

The Temple of Music.



NEW ARMORY, 74TH REGIMENT

Photograph by Bliss Bros., Buffalo.



VIEW OF BUFFALO, NORTHEAST FROM ARMORY.

Photograph by A. W. Simon, Buffalo.

The cornice, frieze and balustrade in the style of the Spanish Renaissance will be of elaborate composition. The balustrade will carry tablets bearing names that are famous in the musical world, and at intervals will be posts surmounted by flag staffs. Groups of statuary representing Music, Dancing, etc., will have places above the corner pavilions. A dome whose crown is 136 feet above grade and whose exterior is brilliant with gold and color gives an imposing finish to the building. Star-shaped windows in the drum of the dome will admit abundant light to the large auditorium. The entire exterior of the building will be embellished not only with elaborate plastic work but with pleasing tints artistically applied. The auditorium is planned to seat 1200 persons on the main floor with a large additional seating capacity in the balconies. Opening into the auditorium and under the balconies will be restaurants with the necessary kitchens and serving rooms. The interior decorations are to be especially fine. A series of eight massive piers will sustain the dome, and large arches between the piers will open into the galleries, to the main entrance and to the stage. Over each of the large arches will be a cartouch bearing an inscription of one of the grand divisions of music—Oratorio, Grand Opera, Symphonic Music, Lyric Music, etc. A glazed partition will separate the restaurant from the auditorium. A complete system of heating and ventilating has been planned, and numerous entrances and exits provided in order that the comfort and safety of the audience may be fully assured.

The principal feature of the Temple of Music will be the great church organ—one of the largest in the United States. It will be equipped with all the latest improvements known to expert organ builders, and will not only be a very beautiful instrument but complete in every detail. It will have four manuals, about 50 speaking stops and will be voiced on three

different wind pressures. The action will be the most complete style of tubular pneumatic. The mechanical contrivances and combinations will include many not hitherto used. Of the four manuals the great and swell organ will each have 14 stops. The choir organ will have 11 stops, the solo organ 4 stops and the pedal organ 10 stops. There will be a number of couplers, pedal movements and adjustable combinations of the most modern type. The case will be of Gothic design, to harmonize with the architecture and decorations of St. Louis Church, Buffalo, for which the organ is intended after it has served its purpose at the Exposition. The organ is now being built in Buffalo by Emmons Howard & Son.

Besides the Temple of Music and the band stands in various parts of the grounds, music gardens of generous area, and capable of accommodating audiences of many thousands, have been laid out south of the Horticulture Building and west of the Approach. These gardens will be the scene of memorable concerts during the Exposition season. Sousa's Band of 50 instruments has been secured for two concerts daily, beginning June 10, for an engagement of four weeks. The famous Mexican Government Mounted Band of 62 men has also been engaged,

**Music Gardens
and
Concerts.**



ELLICOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO.

and the Music Committee has under consideration applications for engagement from all the leading bands and orchestras of North, Central and South America. It has also under advisement important programmes for special grand concerts, oratorios and choruses on a grand scale. During the latter part of June or early in July, the great Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund will be held in Buffalo, and the local authorities in charge are advised that the attendance will exceed that of any 'Fest gathering yet held. Ordinarily, the number of singers at these 'Fests has been from 3000 to 4000; it is believed that in 1901, at Buffalo, there will be at least 5000 singers assembled, bringing with them many thousands more to enjoy the festivities.

The Albright Art Gallery.

The Art Building of the Exposition will be built on the public park lands, and will be a permanent edifice of white marble and classical architecture. This building will cost upwards of \$350,000, and is the gift of Mr. J. J. Albright of Buffalo to his fellow citizens and to posterity. The architecture is Ionic, and is after the style of the Erechtheum, one of the famous buildings of the Acropolis at Athens. Its dimensions are 150 x 250 feet, and it is of fire-proof construction throughout. After the Exposition it will become the permanent home of the valuable collection of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, which is made the custodian of the property. Citizens of Buffalo have raised by subscriptions a fund of \$100,000 for its maintenance. The site of the building is upon a knoll 35 feet above, and west of, the Park Lake. The principal approach will be by a beautiful monumental flight of



WINDMILL POINT, NEAR BUFFALO.

Courtesy F. R. Rosseel.

stairs, the contour of the ground giving opportunity for stately embellishment. The building will stand upon a broad terrace having walls of heavy granite blocks. Statuary, fountains, formal floral displays and lawns will complete the ornamentation of the terrace. The eastern and western façades of the building will show rows of rich, graceful columns. A semi-circular colonnade forms the central feature of the west or Elmwood Avenue front. There are broad wings at the extreme north and south ends, terminated by porches which will be reproductions of famous architectural



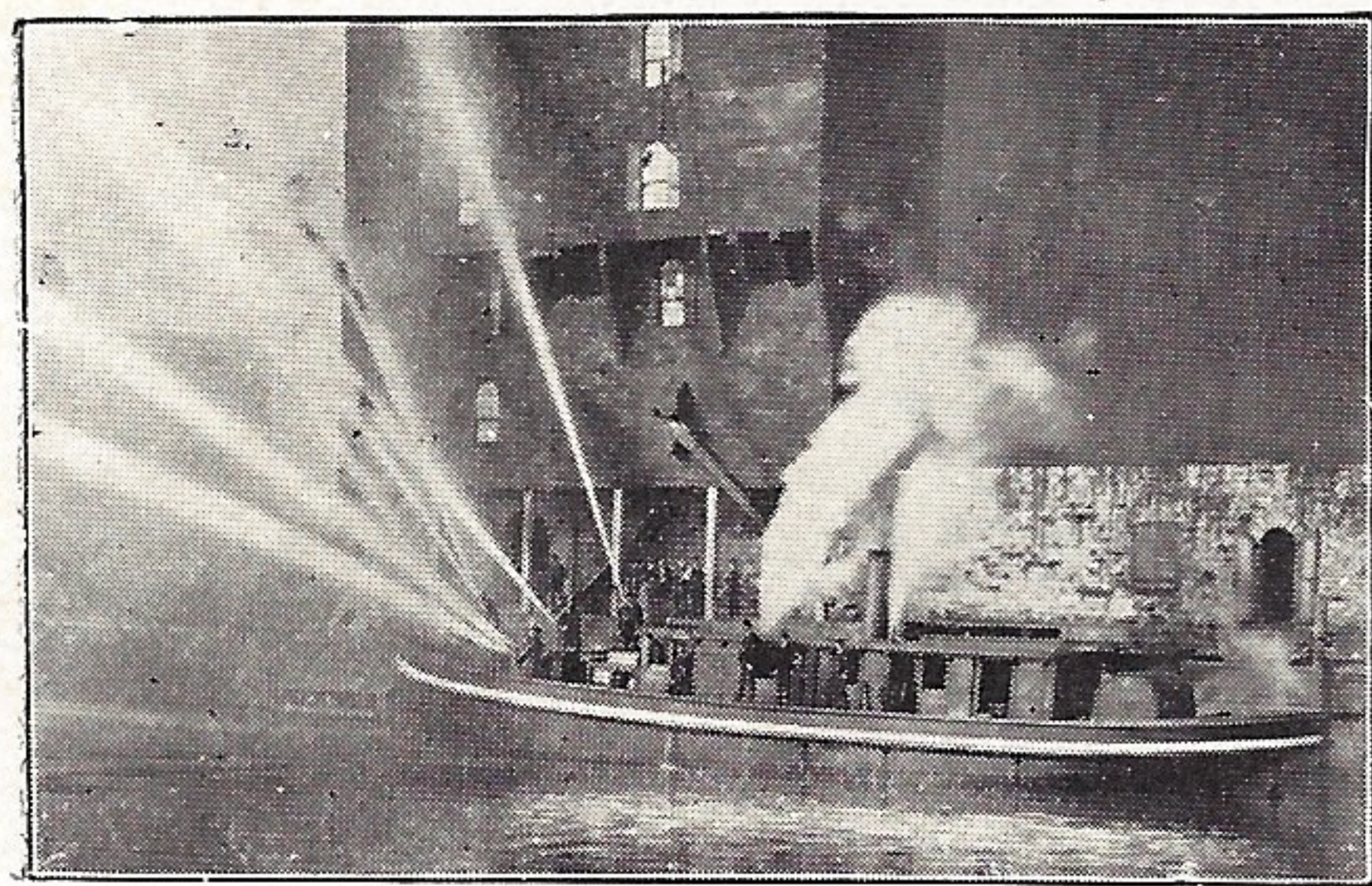
BUFFALO, LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM MUSIC HALL TOWER.

Photograph by A. W. Simon, Buffalo.

works of ancient Greece. Entering the building by way of the main approach, the visitor will come first to the hall of statuary in the middle of the building, which is 71 x 100 feet. Directly west of this is the hemicycle, a large room with tiers of seats and a rostrum, which is the lecture hall of the building. Several galleries, 35 x 58 feet, are north and south of statuary hall, with necessary offices, ante-rooms, library and reception rooms. In the large basement will be numerous other rooms for all sorts of purposes, such as bicycle and cloak rooms, lavatories, janitor's quarters, rooms for electric lighting and heating apparatus, packing and storage. The structure will require 25,000 cubic feet of marble and all materials will be of the best.

New York State Building.

Of the \$300,000 appropriated by the State of New York for the Pan-American Exposition, \$100,000 is devoted to the building, which will stand upon the high bank north of the North Bay, and within the park grounds. It is to be a permanent building of solid and enduring character, and will become the home of the Buffalo Historical Society after the Exposition. The Historical Society has added \$45,000, and the City of Buffalo \$25,000, to the State appropriation for this building. The large collection of historical relics and library of the society will make it the future rendezvous of those who are interested in the history of the Niagara Frontier. The style of architecture makes it a fitting companion work to the Albright Art Gallery which stands on the south side of the bay. The design of the building is that of a Greek Temple of the Doric order, the architect following the lines of the Parthenon at Athens. There is little or no carving, but the design is an effective and admirable one for a permanent structure. The building is rectangular in shape, the dimensions being 130 x 80 feet, with a height of 40 feet. The height of the basement is 14



A BUFFALO FIRE BOAT.

Photograph by Bliss Bros., Buffalo.

audience hall, seating 250 people, is run down into the basement, giving additional height. Between these rooms is a grand museum hall, staircase and gallery, for state occasions. This hall, the main room of the floor, is to be given over for museum purposes, opening up into the museum floor for big relics.



RESIDENCE
OF GEORGE
V. FORMAN,
ESQ.,
BUFFALO.

RESIDENCE
OF MRS.
GEORGE H.
LEWIS.



The grand hall is entered direct from the south side and also from Elmwood Avenue. The second floor runs up to the roof, making the room 18 feet high. It is lighted entirely by skylights, and used for museum purposes, with small adjoining rooms used for Cuban or Indian exhibits. The building is to be of marble, strictly fire-proof. It is planned not only to accommodate the ultimate needs of the Historical Society, but the immediate needs of the Exposition.

The exhibits provided by the State of New York will be shown in various departments of the Exposition and not in the State Building. These will include exhibits of dairy products, fruits and other horticultural displays, a forestry display, exhibit from the State experimental stations, displays from the State fish hatcheries, etc.

A carnival of athletic games, to be held during the Exposition, is planned upon a scale far more elaborate and comprehensive than anything that has been undertaken in America. These arrangements cannot yet be made public, owing to the incompleteness of some of the contracts and other details. The carnival will be held in the Stadium, which will offer the largest and finest arena ever available for such purposes in the Western Hemisphere.

The Stadium is situated in the northeastern part of the grounds and, with the entrance building, covers several acres of land. Its exterior dimensions nearly equal those of the famous Colosseum at Rome. The arena will contain a quarter mile track and ample space for athletic contests of all kinds. The arrangement is such as to give a seating capacity for 10,000 people. Architecturally, the Stadium and the large

Athletic Carnival— The Stadium.

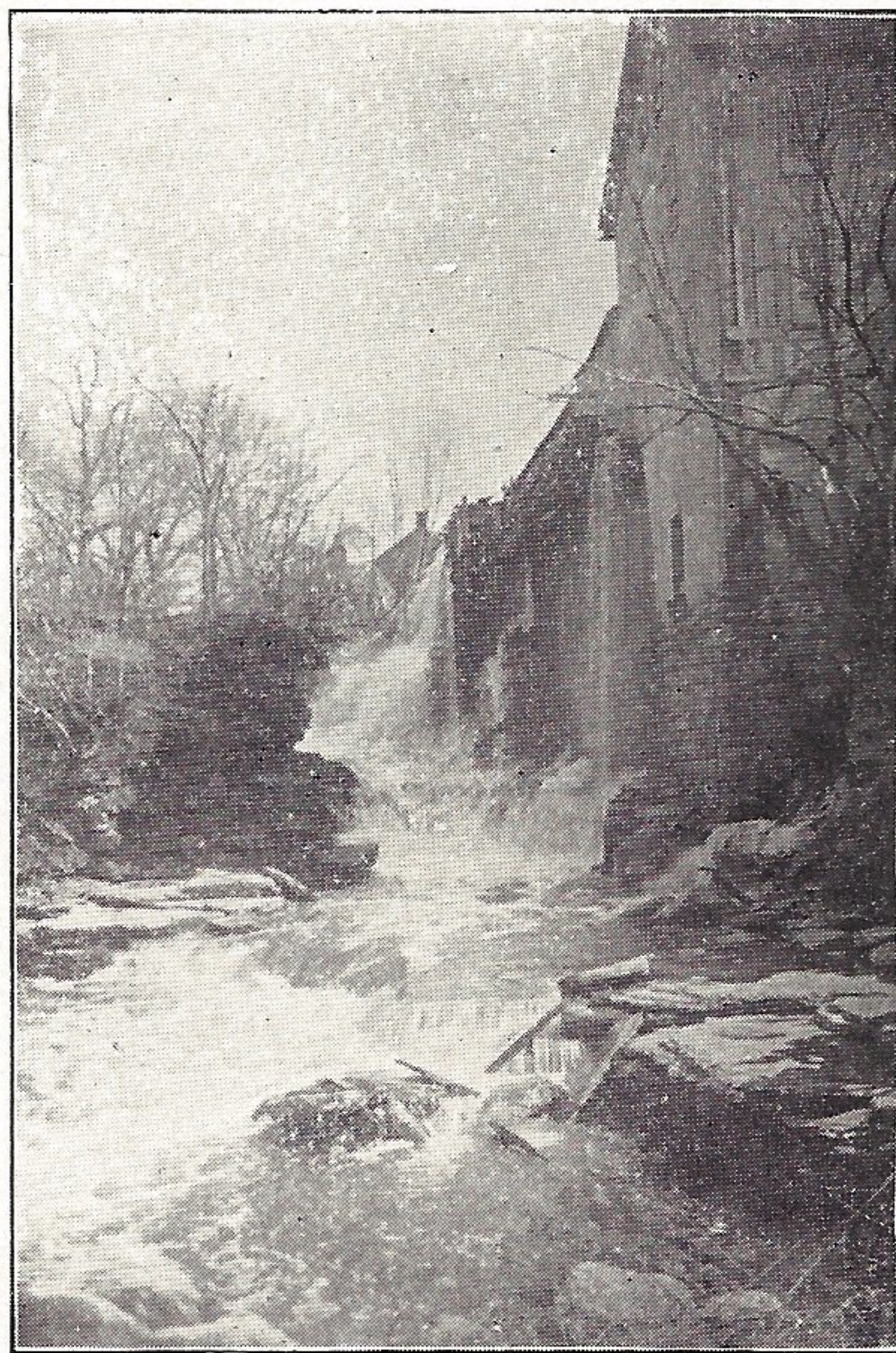
building at the entrance, will conform to the general style of the Exposition buildings, and the large space beneath the seats will be used for exhibits.

The Propylæa.

In arranging the general plan of the Exposition buildings and exterior features, the great railway station was placed at the north end of the grounds. In order to shut out as far as possible the noise and smoke of the many trains the Propylæa was planned. This is to be a magnificent architectural feature and will form the northern boundary of the Plaza. The Propylæa will consist of two monumental entrances connected by a colonnade which has a graceful curve to the north. The structure is 500 feet long and the gateways are broad arches, 54 feet high and 36 feet wide. Two high, open towers surmount the arches on either side, and above the 20 tall Ionic columns that form the colonnade is a pergola, over which growing vines will spread their fresh, green foliage. Statuary will be placed between the columns against a background of color. The architectural work upon the Propylæa is very elaborate, and its massive size and rich ornamentation will make it a feature that will win the admiration of every visitor.

The Triumphal Bridge.

One of the most majestic and distinctive decorative features of the Exposition will be the Triumphal Bridge. This will span the Grand Canal between the Mirror Lakes and lead the visitor from the Fore Court to the Esplanade. The composition is intended to express the pride of the people of the North American Union in their country. No less than 10 American sculptors of prominence are at work upon the art groups for this most splendid gateway. There will be four large piers, upon which mounted standard-bearers will hold aloft the national emblem. Below them will be trumpeters, and heaped about the base will appear trophies of peace and power.



IN WILLIAMSVILLE, SUBURB OF BUFFALO.

Photograph by C. L. Baer, Buffalo.



KING STREET, HAMILTON, CANADA.

Photograph by Cochran, Hamilton.

Other groups of statuary, each expressing some phase of national greatness, will embellish other portions of the bridge.

The management of the Pan-American Exposition is using every endeavor to assure such restaurant service as will not only be ample to supply the varying needs of each day, but of such good quality and at such reasonable prices as to counteract the generally accepted theory that to secure a good meal, well served, at a just price, one must go outside the Exposition gates. Spaces have been provided in seven buildings, most of them built especially for that use, in which to serve meals or lunches. In each of these restaurants some one plan of serving the public will be followed. There will be places for those who desire first class service, where the most fastidious will be satisfied. There will be *à la carte* service, and meals at fixed prices. There will be lunch counters for those who wish clean, appetizing viands at reasonable prices, and quickly served. At each of these places the aim will be to supply the best service of its kind at prices not materially higher than would be paid in any city in the land.

In addition to this regular service, there will be a New England Kitchen, a German Restaurant, a Mexican Restaurant, an Italian Restaurant, and various other special restaurants, so that every taste and every purse may be satisfied.

Restaurant Features.

The Grand Canal, over a mile in length and 30 feet in width, extends around the central group of large buildings. Winding lagoons connecting with the canal branch off in various directions. The

The Grand Canal.

Mirror Lakes, in the southern reaches of the canal, will form a picturesque feature. The outer bank of the canal and the banks of the lagoons are sodded and set with young trees and flowers, producing vistas of unusual interest and beauty. Upon the Grand Canal electric launches, gondolas and other small craft will ply from place to place, to afford a means of transit to Exposition visitors. The ride will be a refreshing one, with charming views at every turn. Romantic and picturesque bridges will span the waterway at convenient points, and statuary placed here and there will add to the picturesque effect.

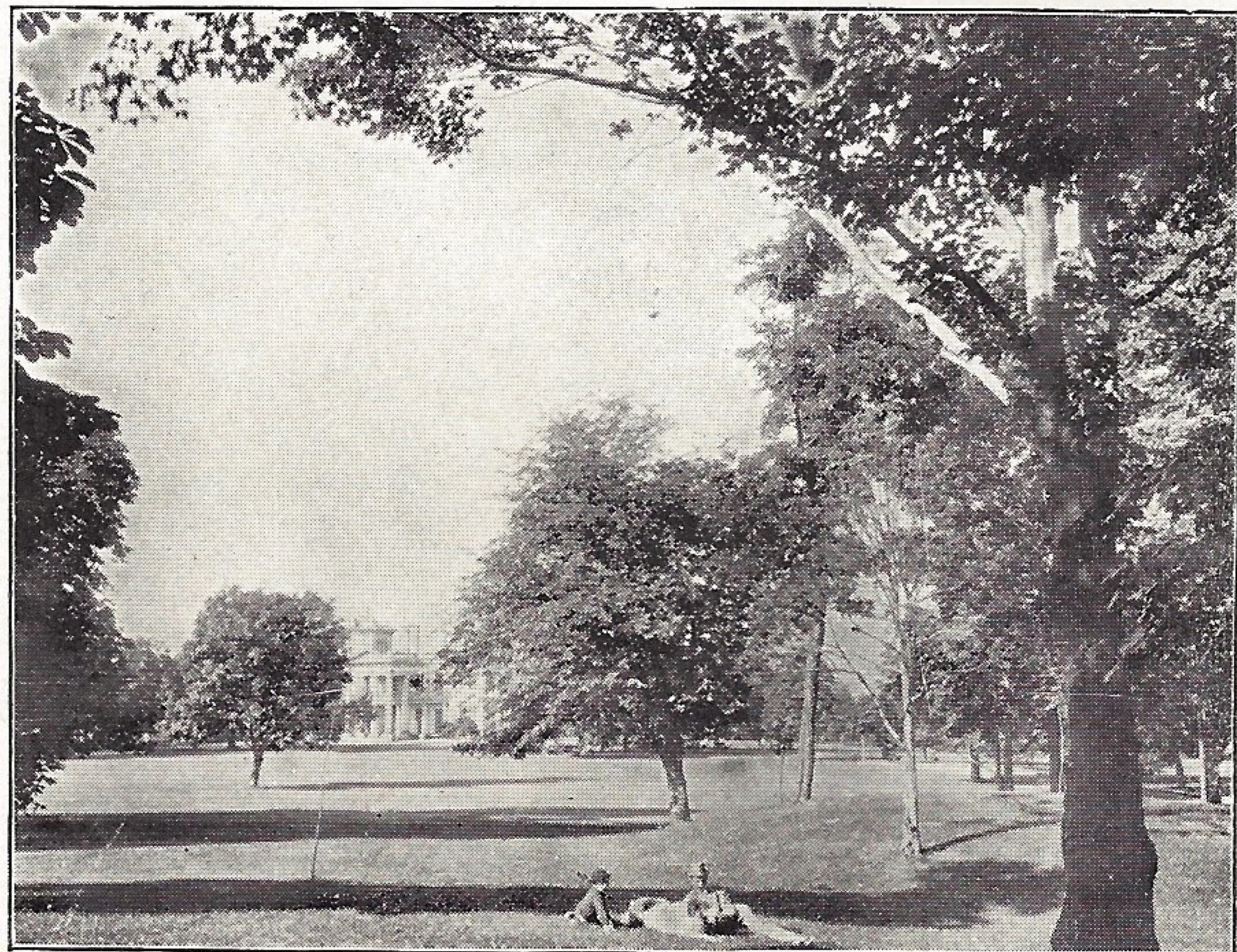
Board of Women Managers.

A Board of Women Managers, having a membership of twenty-five representative women of Buffalo, will perform the duty of entertaining eminent women who may attend the Exposition, and will have in hand the work of bringing to public attention the distinctive accomplishments of women in the arts and sciences. The women will not have a separate Exposition building, but their exhibits will be shown in the various divisions. During the Exposition the headquarters of the board will be in the building upon the grounds formerly the home of the Country Club. It is to be remodeled and handsomely furnished, and will be the center for women during the continuance of the Exposition. The honorary members of the board from various States and foreign countries will be asked to make their headquarters here during their stay in the city.

Exhibits from New Possessions. Philippine Islands.

The United States Government has undertaken to collect exhibits for the Exposition from the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Guam, Cuba, Porto Rico, Tutuila and Manua. Of these the most extensive will be from the Philippine Islands, which, on account of the great variety of native peoples inhabiting them, and the richness and diversity of the fauna and flora, offer the best opportunities for an interesting display.

The native inhabitants are divided into many



DUNDURN PARK, HAMILTON, CANADA.

Photograph by Cochran, Hamilton.

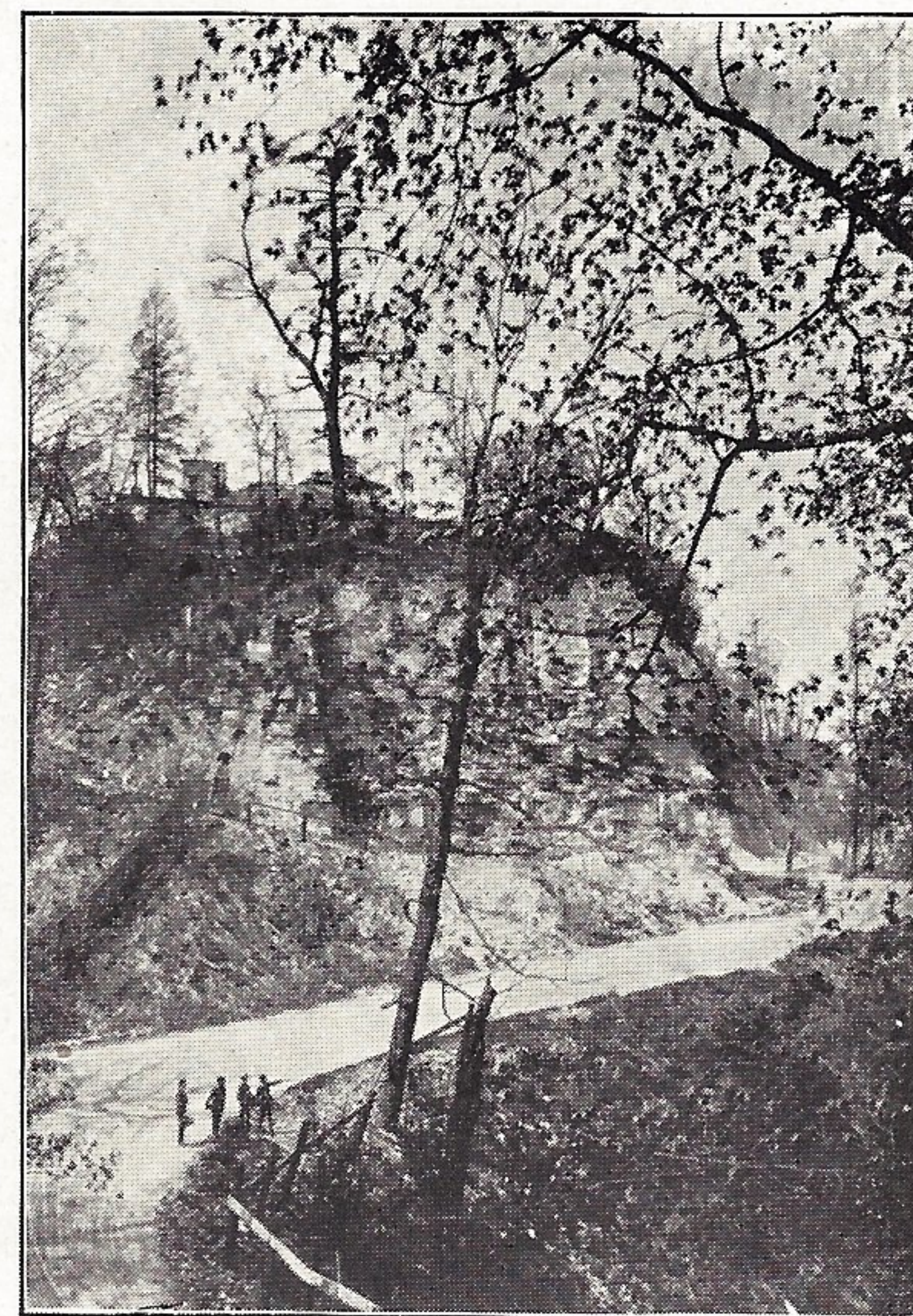
tribes, no less than 30 languages and dialects being spoken. The characteristics of several of the more important tribes will be displayed, by means of groups of lay figures, properly clothed and represented as engaged in some art or industry. Around these groups will be assembled a large variety of objects illustrating the occupations, amusements and home-life of the people, and their methods of warfare. These will include agricultural implements, fishery apparatus, implements used in various industries, household furniture and utensils, musical instruments, creases, bolos and other weapons; fabrics, clothing,

jewelry, and personal ornaments and trinkets. Models of houses, boats and vehicles will also be shown, and samples of commercial products, such as sugar, rice, tobacco, textiles, rope, pottery, etc.

In addition to the native arts and industries, a display illustrative of the history and progress of European civilization in the islands will be made. This will include examples of the coins, paper money and postage stamps issued by the Spanish Government for use in the Philippines, books and maps published in Manila, school books and examination papers from schools attended by natives; examples of embroidery, drawings and other work of native school children, kindergarten work, photographs of public buildings and works, implements and products of manufactures distinctly European in original but adopted by natives; ancient and modern cannon and other weapons; and clothes of European pattern made and worn by natives.

The richness of the fauna of the islands and the tropical luxuriance of the vegetation will be represented as far as possible. The display will include mounted mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes, and specimens of characteristic land animals of other classes, such as the large butterflies and snails, and of the curious and beautiful corals, sponges and other marine invertebrates of the surrounding tropical seas.

The flora will be represented by collections of native woods, both useful and ornamental, and colored pictures and dried specimens of many of the more remarkable and characteristic tropical plants of the islands.

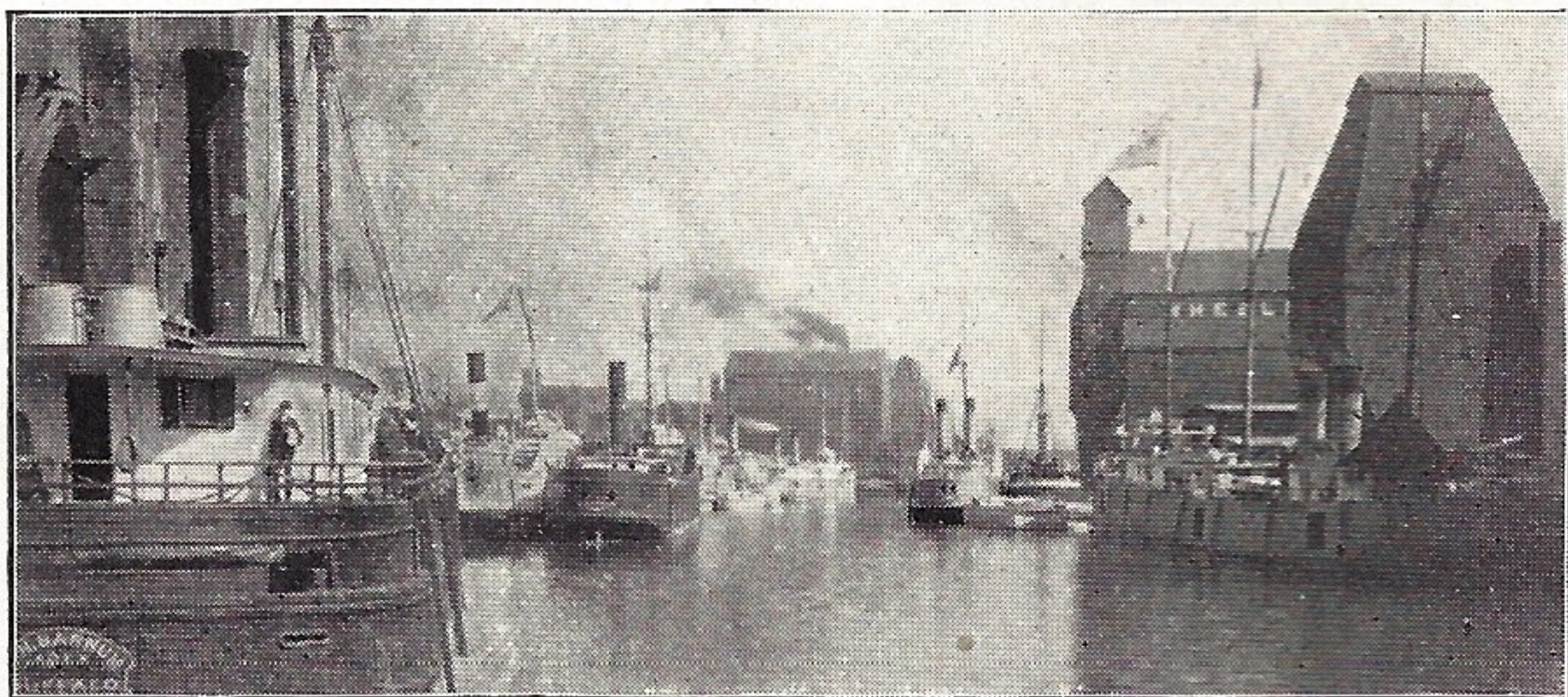


MOUNTAIN DRIVE.

Photograph by Cochran, Hamilton.

Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States July 7, 1898. The republic had been declared four years before, and immediately the islands entered upon an era of unprecedented prosperity. In 1895 the exports from the islands to the United States amounted in value to \$7,888,961; in 1899 they had advanced to \$17,831,463. The imports from the United States in 1895 were valued at \$3,723,057; in 1899 they amounted to \$9,305,470.



A BIT OF BUFFALO HARBOR.

Photograph by Bliss Bros., Buffalo.

The exhibits to be made at the Pan-American Exposition from the Hawaiian Islands will aim to show the substantial resources which make possible such a remarkable advancement, and will also show the picturesque features of Hawaiian life.

There are eight important islands in the Hawaiian group and the total area is 6640 square miles, or a little less than the area of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. The soil is extremely fertile and yields a variety of products. The great crop of the islands is sugar, the principal article of export. Other important products are rice, coffee, bananas, wool and hides. Fishing interests yield a considerable revenue, and whale oil and bone are exported in large quantities. The imports from the United States include flour, illuminating oil, groceries and provisions, clothing, grain, timber, machinery, hardware and cotton goods. The three islands, Hawaii, Maui and Oahu, have each a system of railways, an aggregate of 100 miles, with telegraphic lines and cables connecting the islands. The towns are thoroughly American, and have telephones and other modern conveniences, Honolulu having electric lights and a street railway system. This will be the first opportunity of the islands to make an adequate exhibit at a great exposition. With a full appreciation of this fact a strenuous effort will be made to have the display do them full justice.

Porto Rico.

Porto Rico is one of the brightest garden spots of the West Indies. It was ceded to the United States by Spain, December 11, 1898, and contains 3600 square miles. The island is thickly populated and the people welcomed heartily the Stars and Stripes. The island contains 150 miles of good roads, 137 miles of railways and 470 miles of telegraph

lines. The principal exports of the island are coffee, sugar, molasses, tobacco and fruits. The increase of trade with the United States is already noticeable, and fruits from Porto Rico are becoming familiar in the markets of the principal cities. The Pan-American Exposition will offer to the people of Porto Rico the first opportunity to make an adequate exhibit of their products in the United States.

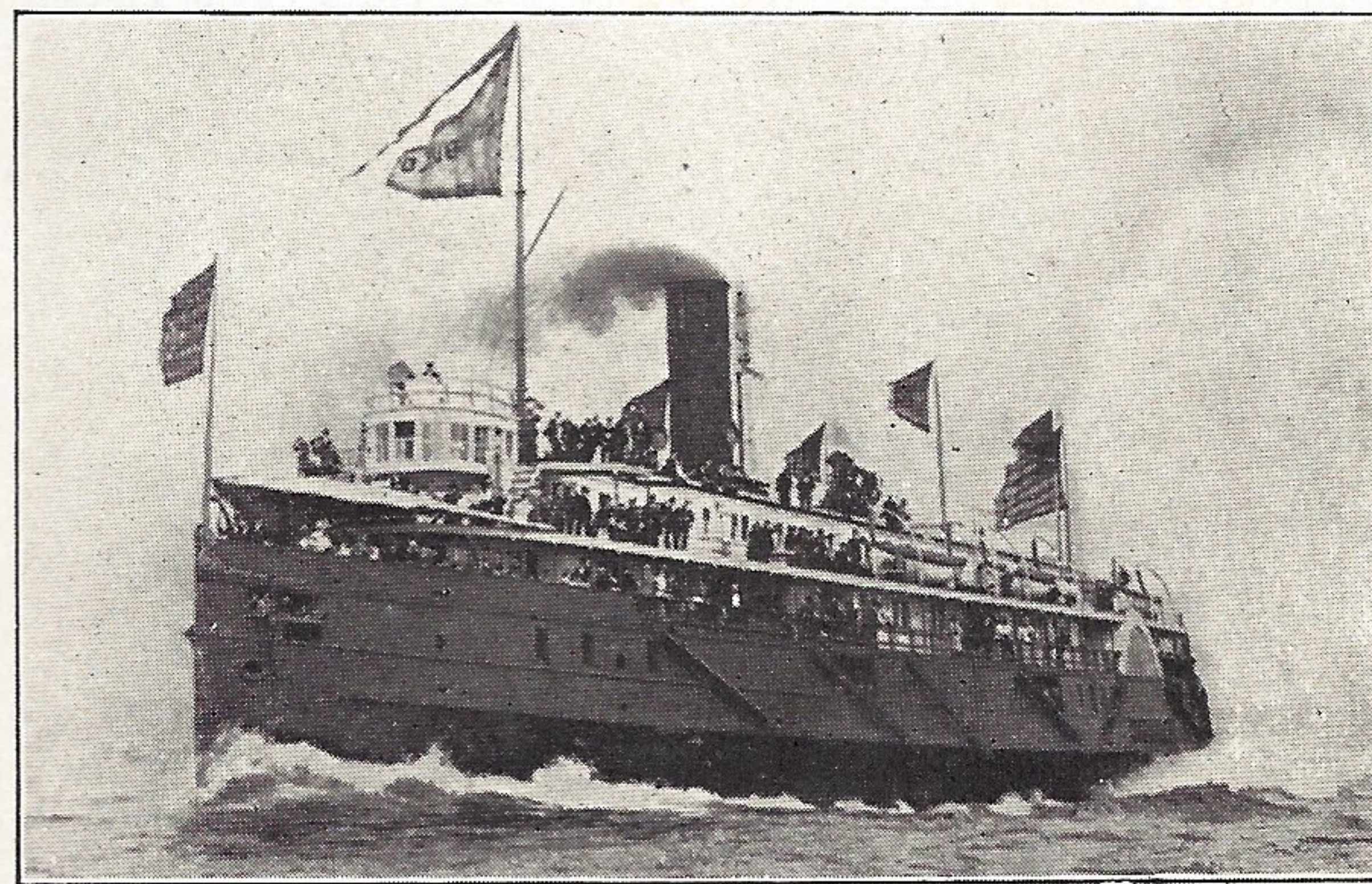
Arrangements have been made for an exhibit from Tutuila, Manua and the other small islands of the Samoan group, which came under the jurisdiction of the United States in January, 1900, after the kingship had been abolished by the joint action of England and Germany. Tutuila has an area of 54 square miles and the harbor of Pago Pago, which was ceded to the United States in 1872, is one of the finest in the Pacific. The population is a little less than 4000.

From Far-Off
Tutuila and
Manua.

The interests of Cuba are closely allied with those of the United States. Her exports are principally to this country, and her wonderful resources, both agricultural and mineral, attract the capital of investors and supply a field for the abilities of men who are skilled in the organization and management of great business enterprises. Trade with Cuba is carried on extensively by merchants of all the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. New York is especially in close touch commercially and financially with the island. The banks of New York City, the chief city not only of the nation but of the State in which the Pan-American Exposition is to be held, are in daily correspondence with the banks of Cuba. The commission merchants, importers and exporters of New York are busy with the cargoes bound to and from Cuban ports. The importance of this Exposition to Cuba is thus forcibly apparent.

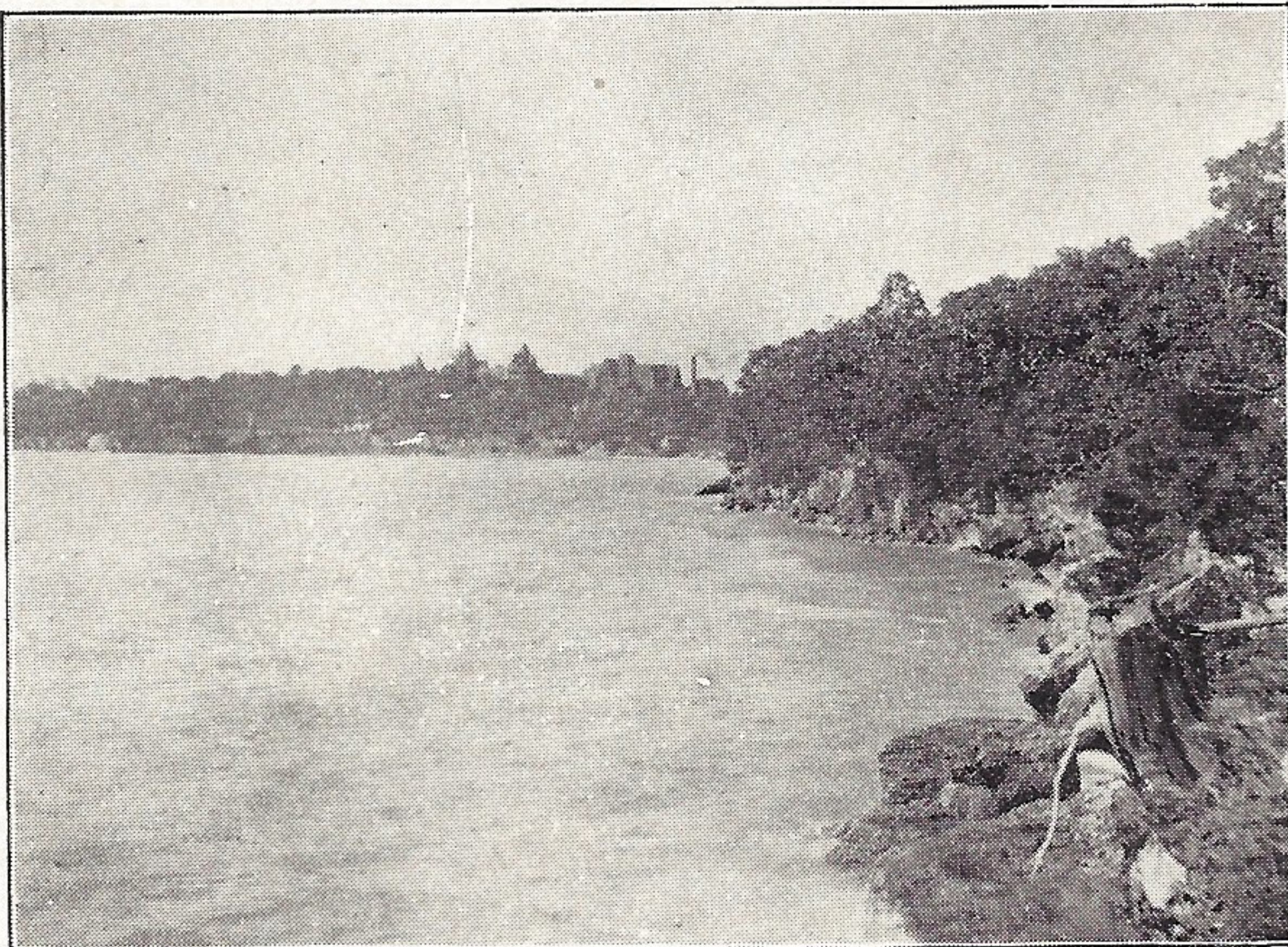
Cuba has an area of 45,872 square miles (about the size of Pennsylvania), and a population of 1,318,000. Only ten per cent. of her rich and productive lands are under cultivation, and large areas are still unexplored. Her leading agricultural products are sugar, coffee, tobacco, cattle, vegetables

Cuba.



A LAKE ERIE STEAMER.

Buffalo and Cleveland Line.



PUT-IN-BAY, LAKE ERIE.

Detroit Photographic Company.

and fruits. Mahogany and other cabinet woods form important articles of export. Her chief minerals are iron, manganese and copper. About 138 iron mines, 88 mines of manganese and 53 copper mines are now operated, the product finding its principal market in the United States. With greater security to capital, and the assurance of an unbroken peace, the prosperity of Cuba becomes a certainty, as in the case of the Hawaiian Islands, where in four years the exports to the United States jumped from \$7,888,961 to \$17,831,463, and the imports from \$3,723,057 to \$9,305,470. With an area seven times greater than that of the Hawaiian Islands, and with less than 100 miles of sea between her coast and the shores of the United States, instead of more than 2000, as in the case of the Hawaiian group, Cuba is favorably situated to share immeasurably the prosperity of this country. Her showing at the Pan-American Exposition will be a subject of particular interest to all who have marked the course of events that have concerned this island in recent years.

Exhibits from Other Countries.

Nature has bestowed upon all the countries of the Western Hemisphere inexhaustible wealth in a variety of forms. In nearly all of them are vast areas of undeveloped lands having wonderful possibilities in agriculture. Their mountains are rich with mineral deposits, waiting for organized industry to come and claim its liberal portion. River bottoms and uplands are spread with forests of useful woods, untouched by the axe and unexplored by the pioneer. It will be the purpose of the exhibitors at the Pan American Exposition, from the various States and countries of North, Central and South America, to show to the visiting millions what boundless opportunities are waiting for claimants, and what rich returns are sure to follow judicious investments.

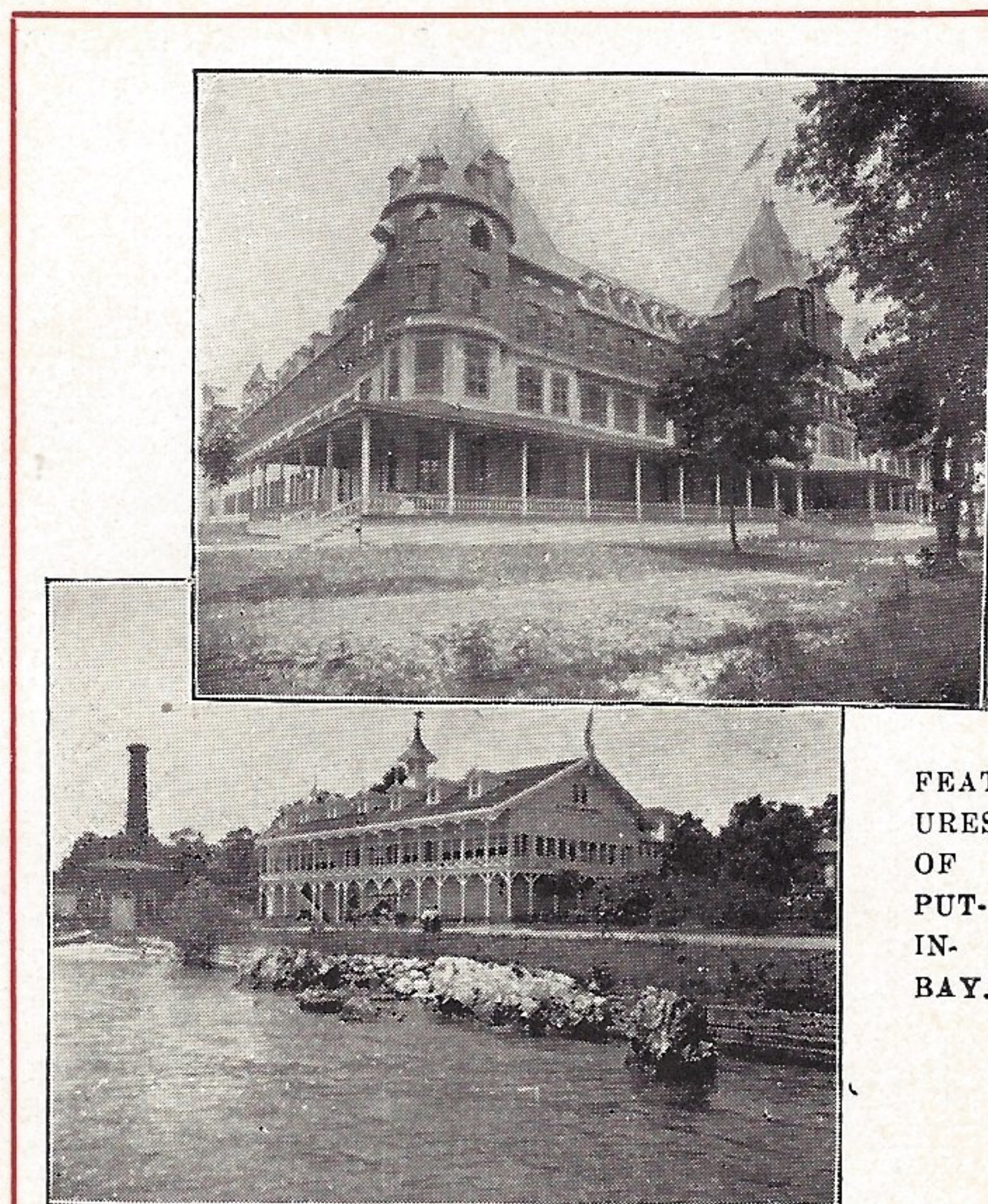
Canada, whose lands lie within view of the Exposition grounds, but whose territory stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the unknown regions of the Arctics, will be strongly in evidence in all departments. Citizens of the United States in large numbers have in recent years found homes and opportunities for accumulating a competence in all the Provinces of the Dominion. In fact, the Canadian Government is spending many thousands of dollars annually to bring before the people of the United States the rare possibilities that Canada can offer. Her institutions are well sustained, and her enterprise is displayed in the fostering of education, the extension of railroads, the improvement of the canal system, the betterment of the postal and telegraphic systems, the protection of fisheries, the security of her banking laws, and the promotion of immigration. The Canadians are skilled farmers and breeders of fine animals, and Canada's participation in these divisions will be conspicuous. The production of minerals, particularly gold and nickel, is steadily growing and the opportunity in these lines will be brought forcibly to public attention.

Canada.

Citizens of the United States have for many years found Mexico not only a profitable field for investment, but a most satisfactory country in which to reside. With her 27 States and 767,000 square miles, Mexico is

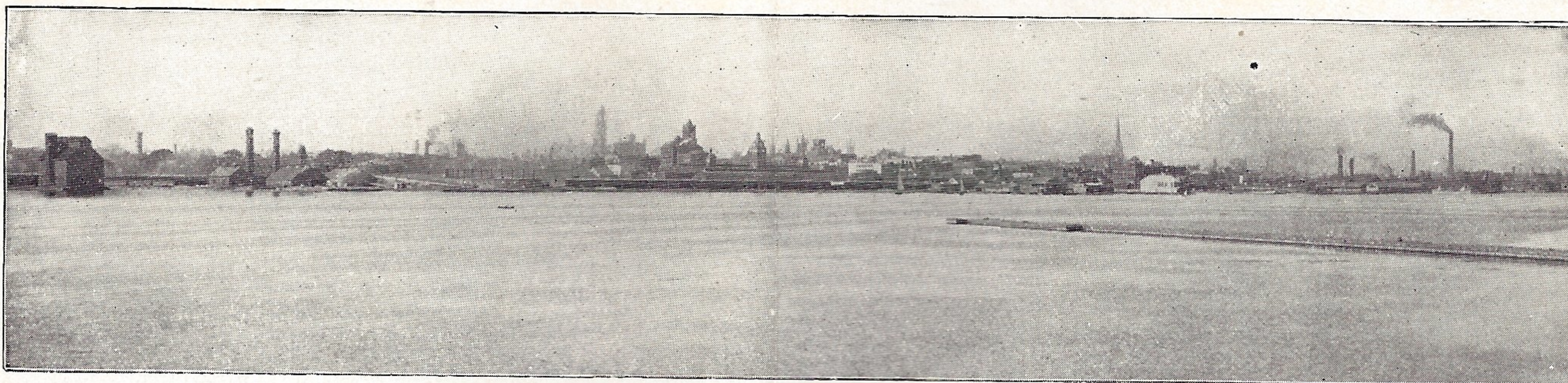
Mexico.

an empire embracing every condition of climate and variety of soil. For nearly a quarter of a century, under the wise administration of President Porfirio Diaz, Mexico has enjoyed uninterrupted progress. The government has fostered colonization and the boundaries of civilization have been rapidly extended in all directions in the thinly settled portions of the country. Agriculture has received generous help and encouragement, and a marked advance is the result. The industry of mining has been given particular attention. The mineral wealth of Mexico is unbounded and of great variety. She is a large pro-



FEAT-
URES
OF
PUT-
IN-
BAY.

Detroit Photographic Company.



TORONTO, CANADA.

Photograph by Bruce, Toronto.

ducer of gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, mercury, cobalt, tin, zinc, sulphur, antimony, coal and petroleum. In 1898 Mexico led the world in the production of silver. More than 8000 mining properties are now listed. Besides her exports of minerals, she sends out to the world large quantities of sugar, coffee, sisal, woods, hides, cattle and tobacco. Her railway developments have been remarkable, and there are now more than 8000 miles in use, besides 130 miles of tramway, 8000 miles of telephone and 42,000 miles of telegraph lines. Not alone in the production of raw materials, but in manufactured products is Mexico able to show an important advancement. It will be the aim of Mexico in her exhibits at the Exposition to show not only the progress of her people, but the opportunities for home seekers and investors within her borders. Mexico's large exhibit at the Paris Exposition will probably be transferred to Buffalo, to which new specimens and samples for display will be added. It is expected that Mexico will have a special building at the Exposition.

Brazil.

Brazil is the largest country in South America, and her borders join those of every country of that continent except Chili and Ecuador. She will bring the attention of the world to her vast undeveloped wealth by means of an elaborate exhibit at the

coming Exposition, to be installed in a building of her own. Brazil consists of 20 States with an area of 3,209,000 square miles. Her population is about 20,000,000, and Rio de Janeiro, with half a million people, is her largest city. The language is Portuguese. The government of Brazil has shown praiseworthy enterprise in recent years in encouraging immigration and in the promotion of agriculture, which is her chief industry. Coffee is the most important crop, the annual production amounting to some 8,000,000 to 11,000,000 bags. Besides coffee her chief exports are sugar, tobacco, cotton, Paraguay tea, rubber, cacao, nuts and timber. Cattle raising is also extensively carried on, and hides form an important article of export. Her mineral deposits include coal, gold, silver, zinc, iron, manganese, copper and mercury. The production of rubber in the Amazon



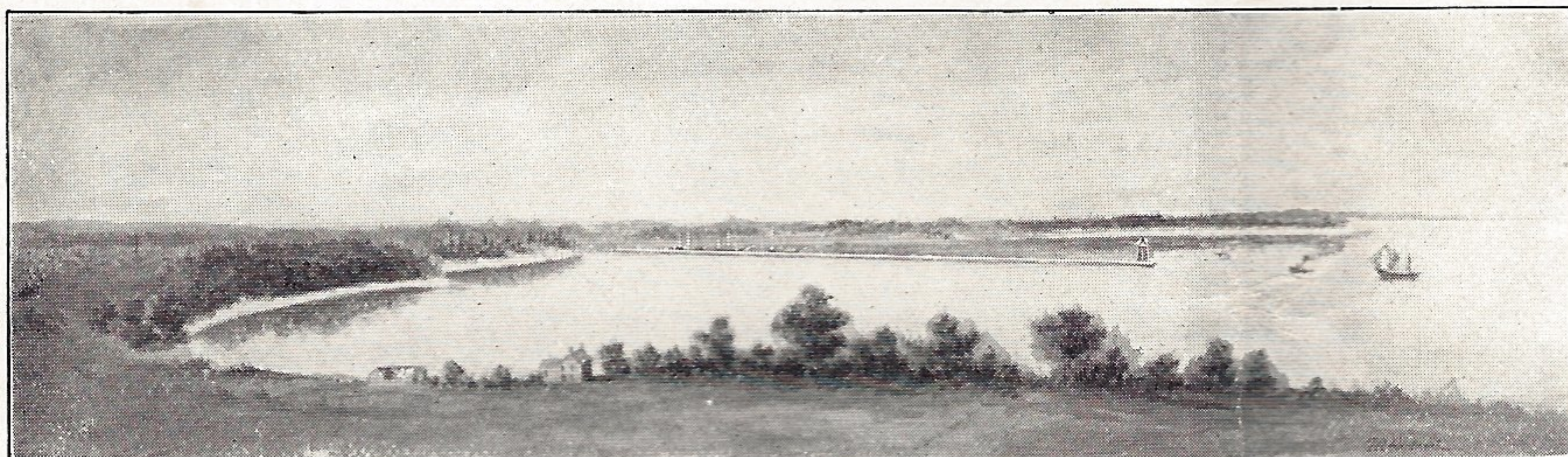
TORONTO, FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

Photograph by Bruce, Toronto.

region is very large and several important cities thrive upon this industry. In recent years, in the coast districts, manufacturing has made no small progress, the number of cotton mills having increased rapidly. Brazil has a vast unexplored interior, but she is fostering the extension of railways and opening up large areas for improvement. Her present railway mileage is about 9000 miles. Her educational interests are upon an advancing standard and the fine arts are cultivated by many of her people. Her exhibits will probably include statuary and painting. Brazil is an important market for agricultural machinery, and citizens of the United States have found it a profitable field for investment in various lines of industry. To attract more generally the attention of the business world will be the aim and object of her varied displays.

Argentine Republic.

With its wide range of climate, its wonderful natural resources and enterprising people, the Argentine Republic is one of the most interesting countries of South America. There are 14 provinces, having a



PORT COLBORNE, AT THE HEAD OF WELLAND CANAL.

total area of 1,778,000 square miles. Her population is about 4,000,000, and her chief city, Buenos Aires, having nearly 700,000 population, is the largest city on that continent. Of her 240,000,000 acres of tillable land, only about 15,000,000 acres are under tillage, so that she offers to the home seekers of the world a vast area, where the outlay required need be but small while the rewards of industry are bountiful. To show to the world her inexhaustible and great variety of natural products will be the object of the displays to be made at the Pan-American Exposition. The development of her cattle and sheep industry has been so striking that she has now 90,000,000 sheep and 75,000,000 cattle, and from her herds Europe receives a large proportion of her meat supply. The products of her grain fields find their markets in all the countries of the world, and she is an extensive dealer in almost every mart. Uruguay and the Argentine Republic form one of the three leading wool producing regions of the world. She invites the immigration of every nationality and her interests are rapidly extending in all directions. The Argentine Republic ranks as seventh among the countries of the world in the extent of her railways, having now about 10,000

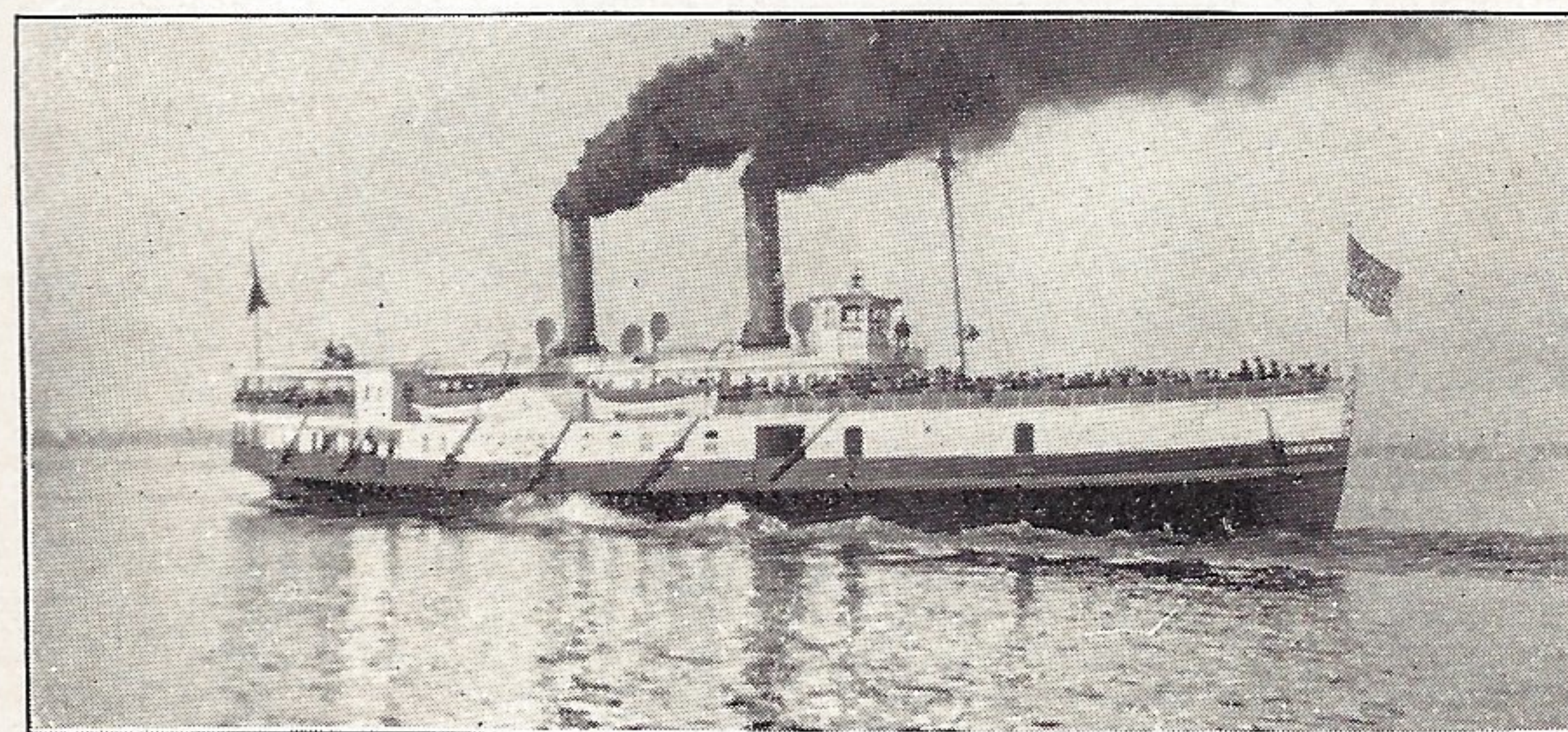
miles. Her school system is founded on that of the United States, and she has now some 4000 schools. Minerals are abundant along the Chilean frontier, but remain in an undeveloped state. These deposits include borax, borate of soda, borate of lime in abundant quantities, gold, silver and other minerals. At former expositions her exhibits have won unqualified admiration and praise from all who have examined them. Her productions that have a value in every market include wines, skins, ores, dry fruits, cabinet and other woods, dye stuffs and manufactured goods of various kinds. Her production of sugar, flax and maize, principally for home consumption, is also large.

This important country, lying on the Pacific slope and having a latitude equaled by few countries of the world, owes her commercial wealth and prestige largely to the extensive deposits of nitrate, which are of great value as land fertilizers. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that Chile can furnish all the nitrate used in the entire world. In recent

Chile.

years, however, she has also become a large producer of wine and coal, and has maintained her status in wheat and flour production, her exports of wheat now amounting to about 28,000,000 bushels annually. Her mining interests are of such value as to command world-wide attention. Besides the workings of the nitrate, borax and guano deposits, there are over 7000 registered mining claims in Chile. A large capital is also invested in stock raising. Her manufacturing interests show a steady growth, and at Valparaiso may

be found sugar refineries, gas works, carriage works, breweries, saw mills, shoe factories, machine shops and other prosperous industries. At one time Chile had the distinction of producing one-third of the copper of the world, but the discovery of large deposits and the introduction of improved machinery in other countries caused a decline in her copper production. Chile consists of 23 provinces, with an area of 290,000 square miles. Her population is now about 3,000,000,



STEAMER "CHICORA."

Niagara River Navigation Co.

and the government is engaged in the systematic promotion of immigration and the encouragement of industry in all lines. Her exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition cannot fail to interest the home seeker, the investor and the student.

Venezuela.

With her large coast line on the Caribbean Sea, Venezuela is one of the nearer South American neighbors of the United States. With an area of 595,000 square miles and a population of only 2,500,000, there remain vast undeveloped tracts to invite the prospector and the pioneer. Agriculture and cattle raising are the chief industries, and coffee the principal crop. In fact Venezuela ranks second among the coffee producing countries of the world, having 200,000 acres devoted to coffee, with an annual product of more than 116,000,000 pounds. Other important products are sugar, cacao and rubber. The cattle interests are represented by herds aggregating between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 head. The mineral wealth of Venezuela is represented in extensive deposits of gold, silver, copper, iron, sulphur, coal, tin, lead, salt, kaolin and petroleum. Excepting in gold, silver and salt her mining interests are practically undeveloped. Her exports are almost entirely made up of agricultural products, hides, skins, feathers, Peruvian bark and other medicinal articles. Her forest products embrace a variety of cabinet woods. Venezuela now has some 14 lines of railway, aggregating 503 miles, with 1000 miles building. She has some 4000 miles of telegraph lines and her cities are supplied with the conveniences familiar to modern civilization. The government of Venezuela offers favorable concessions to immi-

grants and by a recent agreement presented 15 acres of land to each of a large number of newcomers from Italy.

Peru.

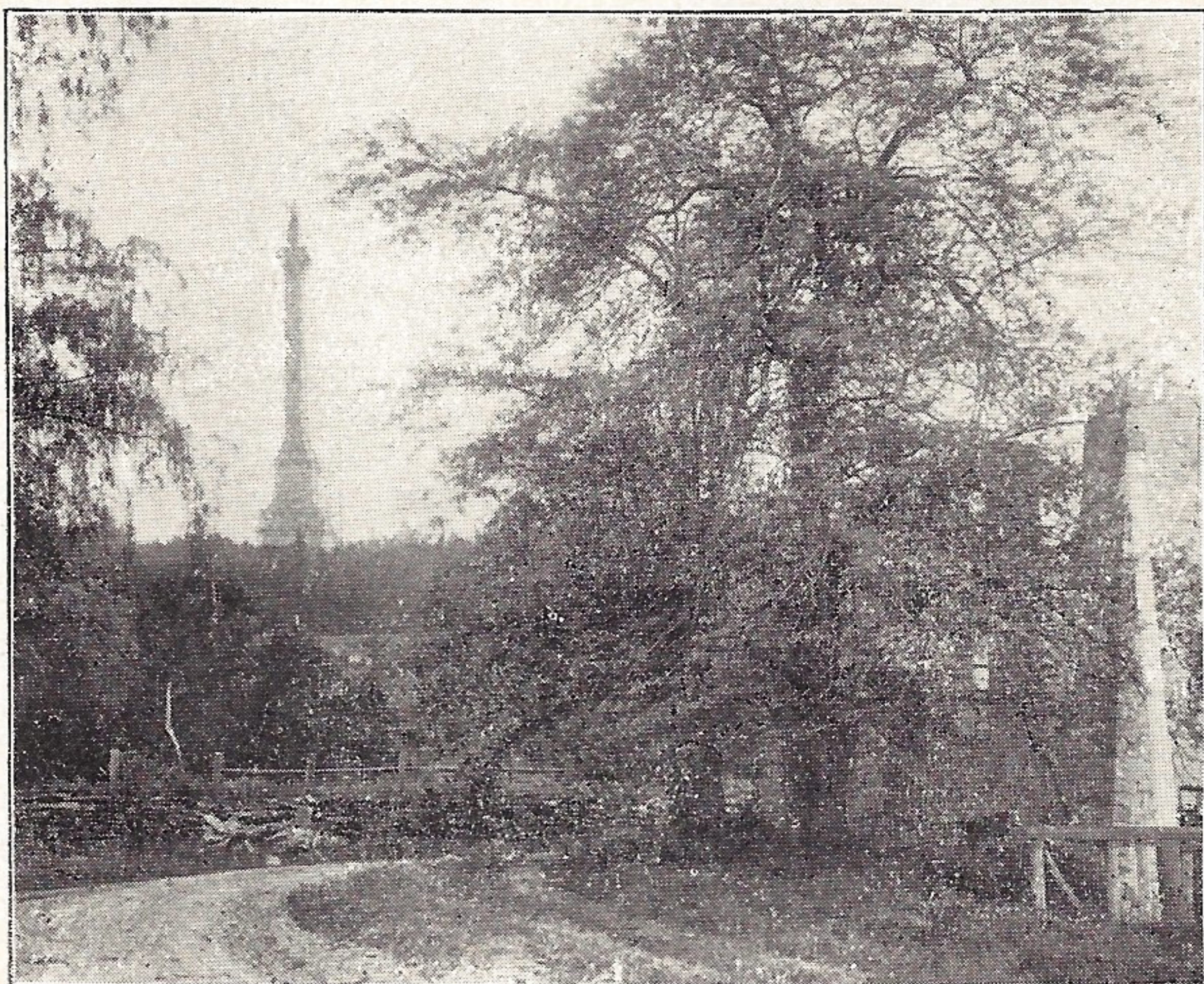
Peru has announced her intention to bring to Buffalo her fine displays of raw and manufactured products from the Paris Exposition. She is the only South American country having exhibits at Paris. Peru is one of the most interesting countries of South America and one of the richest in natural resources. For more than 500 years before Pizarro began his conquest a high social organization was established and maintained by the inhabitants. They had a rich literature in picture characters and knew how to obtain and work metals. They had extensive irrigation works, and a complete system of roads and bridges. They knew how to calculate the eclipses and divided the year into 365 days. The ruins of magnificent buildings are still to be seen. Peru is described as a continuous mine, with silver as the staple mineral. Other minerals in abundance are gold, copper, lead,



NIAGARA RIVER AT THE WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

Courtesy Niagara Gorge Railroad.

zinc, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, graphite, petroleum, sulphur, salts, sodium nitrate, borax and anthracite coal. The agricultural country is mainly along the western slopes, where the restoration of



BROCK'S MONUMENT, ON QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

the ancient irrigation works has brought fertility again to the desert lands. The crops include maize, wheat, barley and other cereals, bananas, grapes, olives, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, coffee and vegetables. The manufactures of Peru are of increasing importance. The population is about 2,800,000 and the area 463,747 square miles. With such a history and such wealth of natural products Peru is prepared to make a magnificent showing.

Bolivia.

Bolivia contains some of the oldest mines on the western continent, the famous Potosi gold and platinum mines having been worked for 325 years and having produced more than three billion dollars' worth of metals. The great mineral wealth of the country is still however largely undeveloped, owing to the lack of means of communication and transportation. Bolivia is a great table land, the largest and loftiest plateau in all the Americas. The climate is tropical, modified by the altitude, and rains occur the year round. The agricultural and forest products are abundant, and the commercial possibilities extensive. Domestic manufactures have gained much importance. Bolivia has a population of about 1,200,000 and an area of more than 567,000 square miles, or more than 10 times the area of the State of New York. Bolivia is expected to make a complete exhibit at the Exposition.

Ecuador.

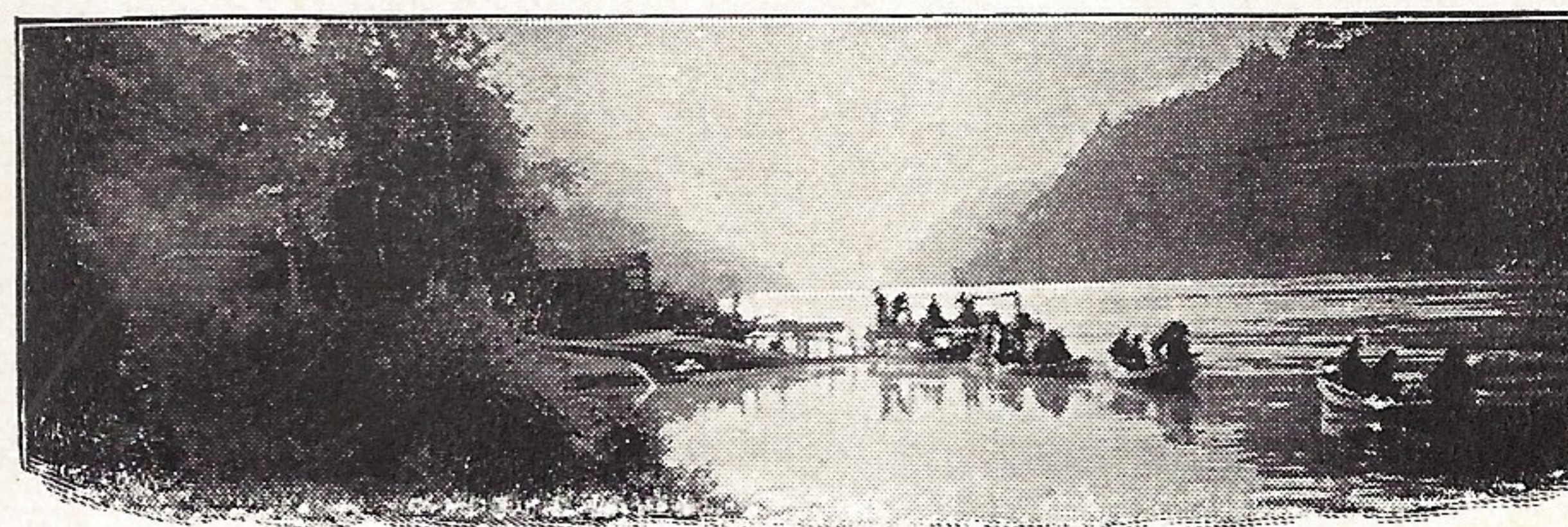
Ecuador lies under the equator and has an area somewhat more than twice that of the State of New York. On the coast the climate is equatorial and upon the plateaus temperate. The same vast stores of useful minerals that occur in the other mountainous countries of South America are to be found within her borders, and her agricultural and forest

resources are bountiful. Manufactures for domestic consumption have made much progress. An important article of export is cinchona bark. The population of Ecuador is about 1,270,000.

With a vast territorial area, nearly 10 times that of the State of New York, the United States of Colombia have an inexhaustible store of mineral and forest wealth. The gold and silver mines of Santa Ana and Mariquita have been productive properties since the sixteenth century, yielding an average of more than \$3,000,000 a year. Many other useful minerals are produced in large quantities. There is a wide range of temperature, from the equatorial on the lowlands to the temperate and cool on the plateaus. The agricultural products include those of the tropical and temperate zones, and cattle and horses are reared in the central districts. The Colombian States export coffee, tobacco, vegetable ivory, cinchona bark, gold, silver, cacao, hides, leather, caoutchouc, sugar, vanilla, cochineal and woods. Only about one-fifth of the country is under cultivation. The population is about 3,000,000.

Though ranking among the smaller countries of the world, both in population and territorial extent, Costa Rica offers exceptional opportunities, the variety of her agricultural and mineral products equaling those of her larger sisters. Costa Rica is divided into five provinces and two territories, with a population of 300,000 and a total area of 23,000 square miles. Education is not only free but compulsory and the government liberally encourages immigration. Her agricultural products consist chiefly of coffee, bananas, cacao and rubber. Her soil is very fertile and adapted to almost any crop. Cattle raising has become an important industry, and gold and silver mining occupy the attention of many of her inhabitants. With excellent harbors, two short lines of railway and 1000 miles of telegraph, Costa Rica carries on an important commerce with the world. Her chief exports are coffee, bananas, hides, skins and cabinet woods. Her exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition will be such as to interest the investor, the traveler and the home seeker.

The Nicaragua Canal project has brought the country of Nicaragua and her varied resources very prominently before the attention of the people of the United States. Nicaragua is fortunate in the vari-



FISHING AT LEWISTON, N. Y.
Courtesy Niagara Gorge Railroad.



LOWER NIAGARA RIVER, FROM QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

ety and extent of her mineral wealth and her agricultural resources are extensive, although only a small portion of the tillable land is under cultivation. Her principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas and cocoanuts. The cultivation of coffee is largely under the control of Germans. The production of rubber, which is also an important industry, was formerly from wild trees, but in recent years the cultivation of rubber trees has received studious attention. Her other exports are mahogany, rosewood and other cabinet woods. Many of her people are extensively engaged in cattle raising. Nicaragua is divided into 13 provinces, with an area of 49,200 square miles and a population of little less than half a million. She offers exceptional opportunities for those wishing to engage in the various industries to which her lands are suited, and her exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition will display her resources to the profit of all who examine them.

Salvador.

Although small in territorial extent, having only 7255 square miles, Salvador is one of the most progressive of Central American countries. Her coast line is confined entirely to the Pacific and she is well supplied with good harbors. Salvador has more than 2000 miles of good highways and 124 miles of new railway under construction. There are also about 2000 miles of telegraph lines. In all tropical countries Nature rewards with bountiful returns the industry of the people. In fact, edible fruits and other products grow wild in generous quantities, while cultivation adds many fold to the returns. Agriculture and mining are the principal industries in Salvador, and the chief products of the soil are coffee, tobacco, indigo, sugar, balsam, cabinet woods and medicinal plants. Her minerals are gold, silver, iron, copper and mercury. Of 180 mines now work-

ed, 120 are gold and silver, and four coal. The government of Salvador is divided into 14 departments and the population is somewhat more than 800,000. Her trade with the Atlantic States is of growing importance, as the citizens of this country are her liberal patrons.

In the variety of resources, both agricultural and mineral, Guatemala has few superiors. Her total area

Guatemala.

is about 48,000 square miles, which is divided for convenience of government into 32 departments. The population is now a little more than a million and a half, and the utmost liberality in the allotment of lands and the encouragement of immigration is conspicuous in the policy of the government. The principal crop is coffee, which goes chiefly to Germany. The growing of bananas has become an important and increasing industry. Other important crops are tobacco, maize, cacao, rubber and sugar. Her variety of valuable minerals is extraordinary, though but little exploited, and includes gold, copper and sulphur. Noteworthy progress is being made in manufacture. Important manufactures are cotton and woolen textiles, grass cloth, furniture, earthenware, sugar and articles of iron. Guatemala has about 450 miles of railways and many good roads, although much of the traffic is still carried on by means of pack mules. Good schools, and both daily and weekly newspapers, are helping in the progress of Guatemala, and her presence at the Pan-American Exposition will be indicated by her variety of products in the various lines mentioned.

Honduras is the third in size of the Central American Republics. It is generally mountainous but well watered, its principal rivers flowing into the Caribbean Sea. It is said that the natural conditions are such that nowhere in the world can a greater variety of products be found. The staple products of all climates grow naturally and abundantly. Citizens of the United States have already become investors in her agricultural, grazing, forest and mineral lands, but her boundless resources are still practically untouched. The government is divided into 15 departments, with an area of 43,000 square miles. The population is about 400,000. Bananas

Honduras.

are the chief crop and find a market largely in the United States. The growing of coffee and cocoa are increasing industries, and among the other exports, indigo, sarsaparilla, dye woods, cabinet woods, hides and skins figure prominently. Her live stock industry represents an investment of more than \$8,000,000. Honduras will bring to the Exposition a wonderful display, showing the great wealth of her mountains and plains.

Santo Domingo.

The Dominican Republic, embracing the greater and eastern portion of the Island of Haiti, has accepted an invitation to participate in the Exposition, and will send very interesting exhibits of natural products and specimens of domestic manufacture. The chief products of Santo Domingo are coffee, cacao, sugar and tobacco. Timber also forms an important article of export. Her imports embrace nearly everything in the line of textiles, pottery, foods, furniture, hardware, and tools and implements. The area of the republic is about 20,000 square miles and the population over 600,000.

Hayti.

The Republic of Hayti, occupying the western end of the Island of San Domingo, contains 10,204 square miles and a population of about 1,000,000. The inhabitants devote themselves principally to agriculture, and the exports include coffee, cacao, logwood, cotton, hides, skins, honey, mahogany and turtle shells. Haytian coffee has become an important article of commerce in many markets. In her display at the Pan-American Exposition she will show not only the products of her soil, but specimens of native industry of a general character.

The West Indies.

A hearty interest in the Exposition is manifested by all the West Indian Islands. These islands produce tropical fruits and vegetables in such abundance that they have for many years been familiar articles in the markets of the United States. Many of them are large producers of sugar, coffee, cacao and tobacco. Others have valuable forest products and find their markets principally in the United States. Very creditable exhibits are expected from many of these islands, which cannot fail of their object in the further extension of trade.

The Wonderful Midway.

Gifted and expert entertainers in large numbers will have their headquarters in the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition, during the season of 1901. While the list of attractions is not yet complete, the several important ones to which space has been allotted will give the intending visitor a fair idea of the uncommon sights which will await his coming. The Midway attractions, constituting the lighter and gayer features of the Exposition, are under the control of private persons or companies who pay for the right to exhibit within the grounds. The Exposition management has exercised great care in making these concessions. These attractions have been going

through a period of evolution and development, and have now attained a degree of splendor that was quite impossible a few years ago.

One of the most startling spectacular sensations of the Midway will be "A Trip to the Moon" on the airship "Luna," Frederic Thompson's latest—and what he considers by far his greatest—conception. This trip is full of thrilling interest to everyone who gets aboard the "Luna" or any of the Aerial Navigation Co.'s fleet of swift and palatial airships. An immense landing dock, with an area of 35,000 square feet all under roof will be constructed, and the airships will have a carrying capacity of 250 persons each per trip. In an immense waiting room you learn the secret of anti-gravitation and aerial flight, then when all is ready you go aboard the ship. There is a rattle of chains, an unloosening of fastenings and you feel the upward movement. As it passes from day to night the heavens glisten with a myriad of stars. Rochester, Albany, New York and other cities pass beneath. Then you shoot off into space and the earth falls behind and assumes the shape of a mere ball. You realize by the pressure of the wind that you are traveling at a high velocity. Wonderful effects are seen in the heavens and thrilling feats are accomplished by the queer people of the air. In due time you arrive at the moon and the ship is moored at a convenient landing. The Man in the Moon, surrounded by his queer subjects, welcomes you to his palace and his domain. After a stroll among the palaces, streets and shops of the earth's satellite, enjoying with wonder the many beautiful things to be seen on every hand, you return to earth, safe and sound.

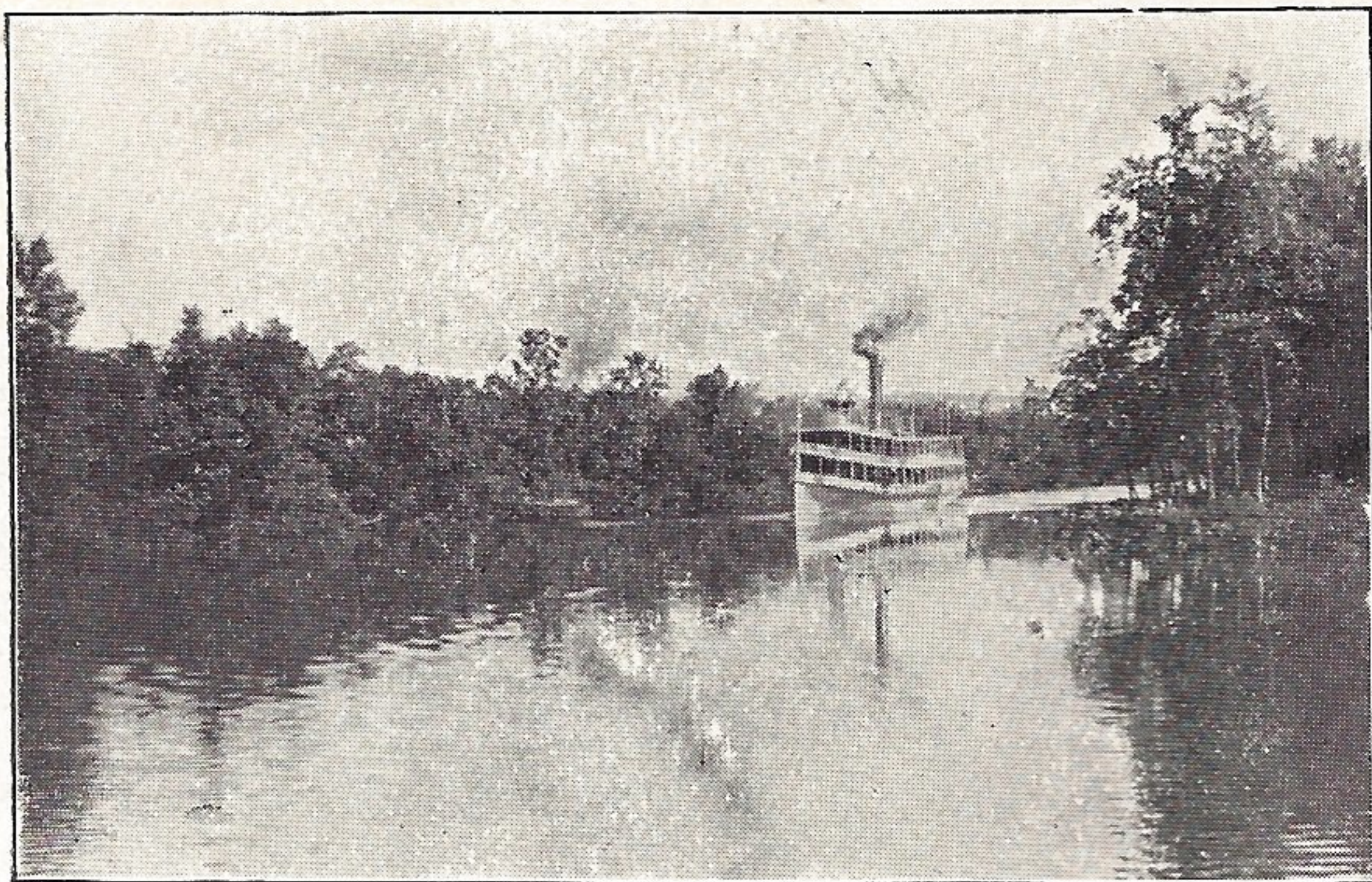
A Trip to the Moon.



FORT NIAGARA, AT THE MOUTH OF NIAGARA RIVER.

This is a realistic representation of the experience of a departed spirit whose conduct has not been of the best while among his fellow men. The idea is taken from Dante's "Inferno," and gruesome objects and individuals are to be met as one enters the weird domain of the Prince of Darkness. If it were not for the jocular behavior of the guides and attendants, the visitor might have a creepy feeling as he enters the "Cabaret de la Mort." Here refreshments are served with unusual accompaniments and surroundings. Elevators convey him to "the lowest depths of dark-

Darkness and Dawn.



OUTLET NEAR CELORON, LAKE CHAUTAUQUA.

Courtesy Chautauqua Steamboat Co.

ness" and he steps out into a rock-hewn cavern. Here he discovers an underground lake where Charon stands in his boat. Peals of thunder and flashes of lightning add to the realistic effect. Then follow many scenes of darkness, and the visitor witnesses the punishment meted out to scandal mongers, umbrella borrowers, inquisitive folk and other offenders who have disregarded the punishment that is to be the lot of wrong-doers of every sort. You pass seas of fire and boiling lakes, and come finally to a transformation scene in the "Grotto of Dawn." Then follow beautiful spectacular effects and many scenes to delight the eye before returning again to the more familiar places above ground.

The Streets of Mexico.

Among the large concessions is that of the "Streets of Mexico," which occupies 95,000 square feet upon the south side of the Midway, near the main eastern entrance. This concession will present a graphic picture of Mexican life, both the old and the new. The large number of Mexicans who will be in charge of the concession will be attired in their native dress and one may readily imagine himself suddenly transported to the heart of the thrifty republic. At the extreme right are the stores and the army headquarters, for the convenience of the company of 100 mounted men, or as they are known in Mexico, "rurales," who will

attend the Exposition by order of President Diaz of Mexico. At the left is the Mexican restaurant, and east of the restaurant the theater. Proceeding southward we come to a large open space, the southern part of which is known as the Plaza of the Flowers. In the center of this is the band stand, where a company of expert musicians will play Mexican airs. The architecture all about the Plaza is of strictly Mexican style and very elaborate. On the right is a Mexican dance hall, and south of the dance hall a Mexican market, and an old rural village with its adobe huts and a representation of the cliff dwellers of Mexico. At the extreme southern end of the Plaza is a Mexican cathedral most gorgeous in detail. At the extreme southeast corner is the Plaza de Toros, where athletic and equestrian sports characteristic of Mexico will take place. It should be remembered that the dances in the dance hall will be of Mexican character, that the restaurants will serve Mexican food, and in the markets and stores will be sold Mexican products. The theater will be conducted after the manner of Mexican play-houses, and every feature will reproduce Mexican life. In the village will be shown Aztec Indian relics, and in the shops will be blanket makers, cane carvers, onyx and filigree jewelry workers, leather workers, opal polishers, pottery makers and others who are skilled in Mexican handicraft. There will also be a Mexican band playing the peculiar native instruments. Surrounding the Plaza will be portales, or open arcades, where the visitors may sit at tables, partake of a luncheon and view the interesting scenes upon the Plaza. This concession has the approval of the Mexican Government, which has lent its assistance



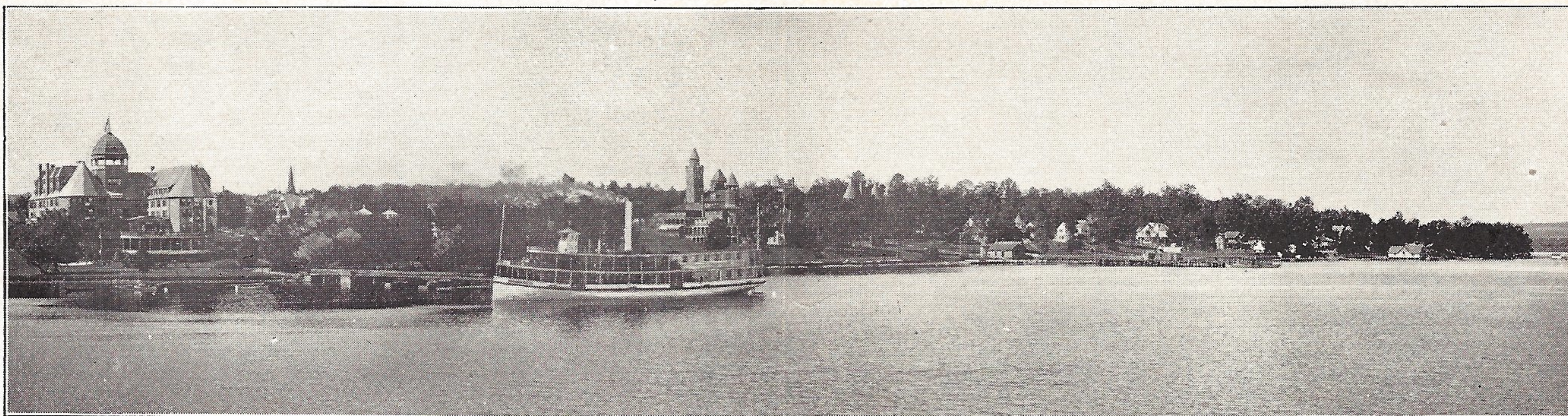
BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CHAUTAUQUA.

Courtesy Chautauqua Press.

heartily to make it a true representation of the various phases of life in that country.

This attraction will be the altitudinous novelty of the Exposition, and will be to the Pan-American Exposition what the Ferris Wheel was to Chicago and

**Thompson
Aerio-Cycle.**



LAKEWOOD, ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

Courtesy Erie Railway

the Eiffel Tower to the Paris Exposition. It is the invention of Frederic Thompson, who is celebrated as a designer of amusement features. It resembles the walking beam of an engine or the "teeter" of boyhood. At each end of this beam of structural steel is fixed a revolving wheel in which four cars are hung after the methods employed in the construction of the Ferris Wheel. When one wheel is down, taking on and discharging passengers, the other is at an altitude of 275 feet, revolving slowly at that dizzy height, so that the passengers in the cars may have a wonderful view of the Exposition and surroundings.

**House
Upside
Down.**

H. Roltair, the celebrated illusionist, will present in this concession one of the oddest features of the Midway. It will be given in connection with his famous and extensive "Palace of Illusions," which has undergone steady improvement. This is one of the features that is attracting so much attention at the Paris Exposition, and it will be brought to Buffalo in time for the season of 1901. The building represents a feudal castle standing on its roof and battlements, with its basement and cellars in the air. Everything in the castle appears to be inverted. The visitor enters seemingly through the roof and after going up—or down—several flights of stairs reaches the cellar. The cellar is a garden hanging bottom-side up in mid-air. The various apartments of the castle are furnished sumptuously, but the topsy-turvy arrangement extends through all the rooms. Everything appears to be upside down.

**Hawaiian
Volcano and
Theater.**

This concession, granted to E. W. McConnell, has been put into form by Walter W. Burridge, an English artist who spent many months in Hawaii sketching the volcano of Kileaua. The volcano will be placed in a building 130 feet in diameter and 50 feet high. It will portray with graphic realism a volcano in full eruption. The crater is 9 miles in circumference, and from 500 to 1500 feet in depth. Within it are lakes of liquid lava, and the whole surface of the crater is constantly undergoing changes, with won-

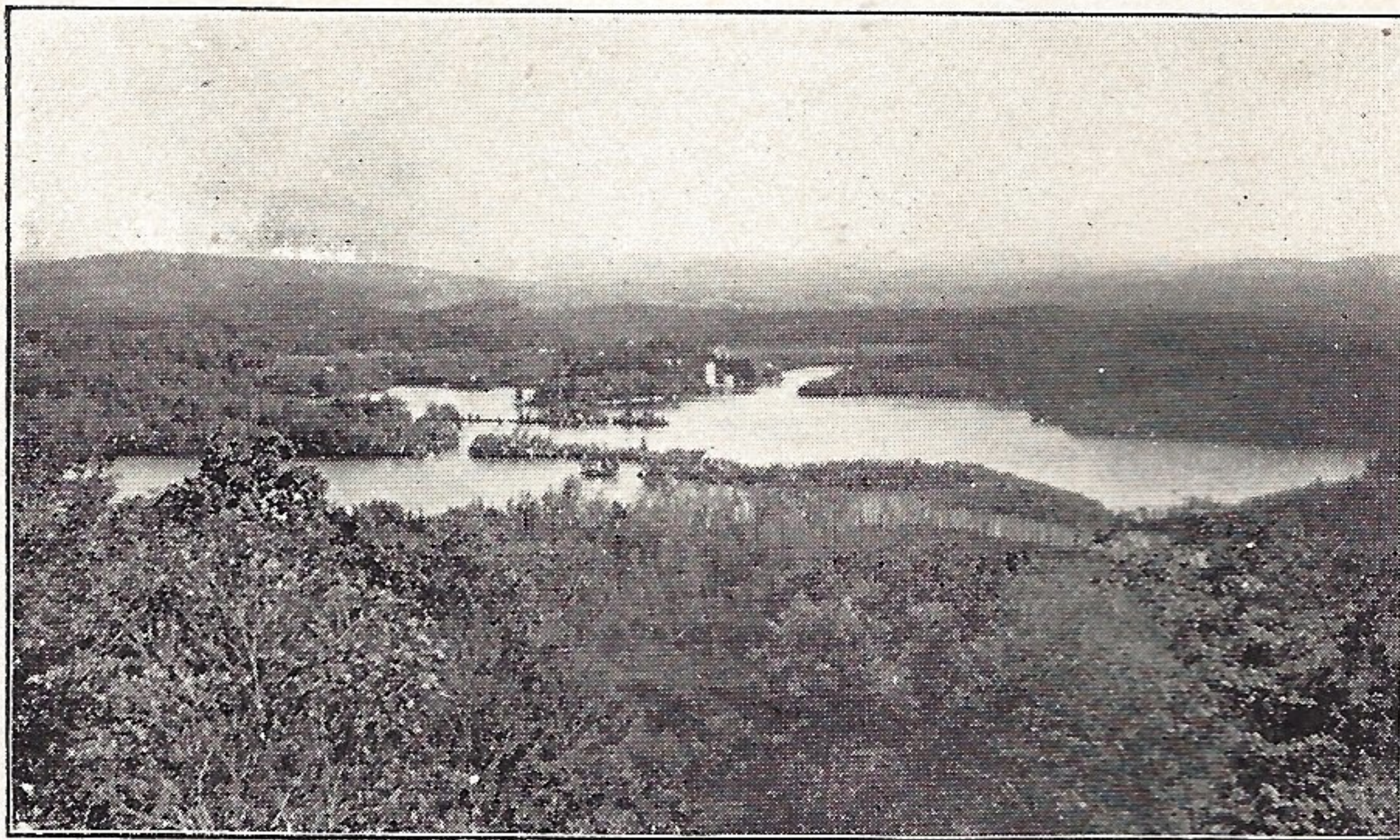
derful displays of molten lava thrown high in the air, or flowing as rivers of fire down the steep sides of some new upheaval. The representation of the active volcano will be reproduced with wonderful accuracy.

This will be a temple of art and beauty—a perfect replica of the living city, with real palaces, shops, bridges and canals, real gondolas and gondoliers, Venetian glass furnaces, etc. The very pigeons will be here—not a panoramic presentation, but Venice itself, with all its exquisite beauty and peerless effect. Visitors can ride gondolas and be steered through the mazy windings of the palace-lined waterways, while the ear will be charmed by the sweet songs of the gondola singer, or the soft sounds of the mandolin or guitar. The concessionaires promise the most magnificent aquatic pageant of the character ever seen in this country.

**Venice in
America.**

E. S. Dundy will create, as a prominent amusement feature, a reproduction of an old-time Southern plantation, with its roomy mansion, negro quarters, cotton and corn fields, and showing the occupations of Southern life before the war. Two hundred genuine Southern darkies, from the tiny pickaninny to gray-haired men who live in the cabins, will be seen each day at the Exposition at their different occupations and pastimes. Many of the negroes will be selected because of their special qualifications as singers and banjo players, and they will dance and sing in front of their cabin doors exactly as the negroes of the South used to do in the long ago. The famous Shelby cabin—the former home of the old negro from whose life Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe sketched the principal character of her immortal "Uncle Tom's Cabin," now owned by the Shelby family—will be removed to Buffalo in sections and returned to its owners after the Exposition. Mr. Dundy expects to secure the services of blind Tom, the once famous negro piano player. There will be an old-time Southern theater in which

**Old
Plantation.**



STAR LAKE, ADIRONDACKS.

Courtesy A. P. Yates, Syracuse, N. Y.

will be seen the voodoo dancing, buck and wing dancing, and other pastimes dear to the old negro home. The "Old Plantation" will give the visitor a most interesting glimpse of the sunny South.

The Beautiful Orient.

This concession is under direction of Gaston Akoun, and was awarded a place in the Midway, although 12 competitors strove for a similar privilege. This feature is described as a dazzling, romantic and realistic display of the manifold charms of the East. It will be a bit of the old world transplanted into the new. Mr. Akoun will present the most salient characteristics of many Eastern countries, with Oriental streets, buildings and costumes, racial peculiarities, and bona fide natives, animals, and the necessary paraphernalia and accessories for an exhibit of high merit and a very large element of novelty. He will arrange in the center of the space allotted to him an extensive Plaza to represent one of the holy places of Mecca, where the Mohammedans of various countries will meet as if

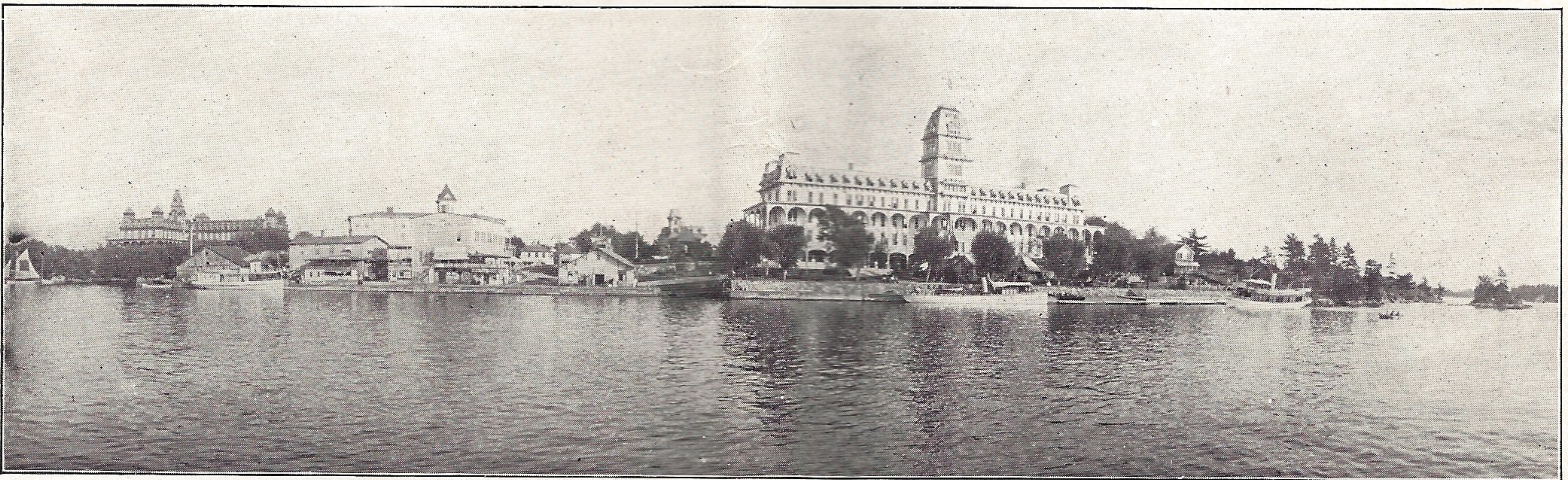
coming on pilgrimages. Diverging from this central Plaza will be eight streets, each street being characteristic of a great nation or a great city of the East, namely: street in Constantinople, Turkish; street in Morocco, Moorish; street in Algeria, Algerian; street in Tunis, Tunisian; street in Teheran, Persian; street in Cairo, Egyptian; street in Tripoli or Syria, Turkey in Asia. There will also be a Bedouin Arab encampment and nomads from the Desert of Sahara. There will be natives from all the countries, with their huts, cabins and tents, camels, donkeys, goats, mules and horses; coffee and tea houses, shops, fruit stands and restaurants for the sale of Oriental viands and refreshments of all kinds. From 250 to 300 Orientals will be employed in this concession.

Imagine yourself set down in the center of Japan, for this garden will be the counterpart of those delightful places so dear to the Japanese heart. Girls in native costume will serve the tea and geishas will entertain you with dancing. The building will be of bamboo, and everything, including the decorations, tables and other furniture, will be genuinely Japanese. All sorts of Japanese products will be exhibited and may be purchased as souvenirs of the visit to the garden.

Japanese Tea Garden.

This will be an opportunity for all who would like to know just how a Filipino village looks, to satisfy their curiosity. The material for the construction of this very interesting feature of the Midway will be brought from the Philippine Islands and the village will be made to appear like one of the original island settlements. From 50 to 100 Filipinos will live in their native style and will have about them articles and utensils such as are used in their every-day life. The water buffalo, which performs for the Filipino the service which the horse renders to the American, will be among the domestic animals in the village. Filipino trinkets will be sold to visitors.

Filipino Village.



ALEXANDRIA BAY, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Courtesy A. P. Yates, Syracuse, N. Y.

African Village.

This will be one of the largest concessions in area and is intended to provide a home for at least 150 African negroes who will be brought direct from the wilds of Africa. They will bring with them all kinds of African products and material from which to construct houses exactly as they are seen in Africa. Native workmen will show their skill in the manufacture of articles from iron and silver, and native village huts will be surrounded by stockades, all of them put together exactly as they were originally constructed in Africa.

Animal Show.

The animal show at the Chicago Exposition will be remembered as one of the most interesting features of the Midway. It will be presented in Buffalo with many additional attractions and upon a scale even more grand than seen at Chicago. For example, there are now in training 20 African lions which will be shown as one group, working together in a single act. This is intended to be one of the finest collections of trained animals ever organized.

Moving Pictures.

There will be two moving picture concessions. One of these will show the large pictures projected upon screens, as are frequently seen at theaters, and will present a large variety of subjects. The other concession will include a large number of slot machines for showing all kinds of small pictures upon novel and popular subjects.

Mirror Maze.

This will consist of a combination of large mirrors, about 30 x 80 inches in size, so arranged as to present a beautiful effect and an endless number of rooms and figures. A new feature of this particular concession will be the addition of a number of life-size pictures so placed as to appear to be a portion of the picture gallery, which will be reflected so as to give new and artistic effects.

Old Nuremburg.

The quaint old German town of Nuremburg has been the subject of many an essay and descriptive article, and never fails to interest the tourist who visits it. In the Midway of the Pan-American Exposition a street of this old town will be reproduced with strict fidelity to the original. Within the buildings facing upon the street will be constructed shops, restaurants and other places of business in exactly the same manner as found in the old town.

'49 Mining Camp.

The development of gold mining in California began in the year 1849. Countless mining camps sprang into existence, which have left their impress upon the history of the State. An exact reproduction

of one of these camps, with a theater, concert house, hotel and other features, will be one of the concessions of the Midway. It will present humorous and characteristic representations of the life of those early days.

For this concession a large building will be constructed in which will be a graphic illustration of the storm leading up to the breaking of the

Johnstown Flood.



IN THE LACHINE RAPIDS, RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Copyright by the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

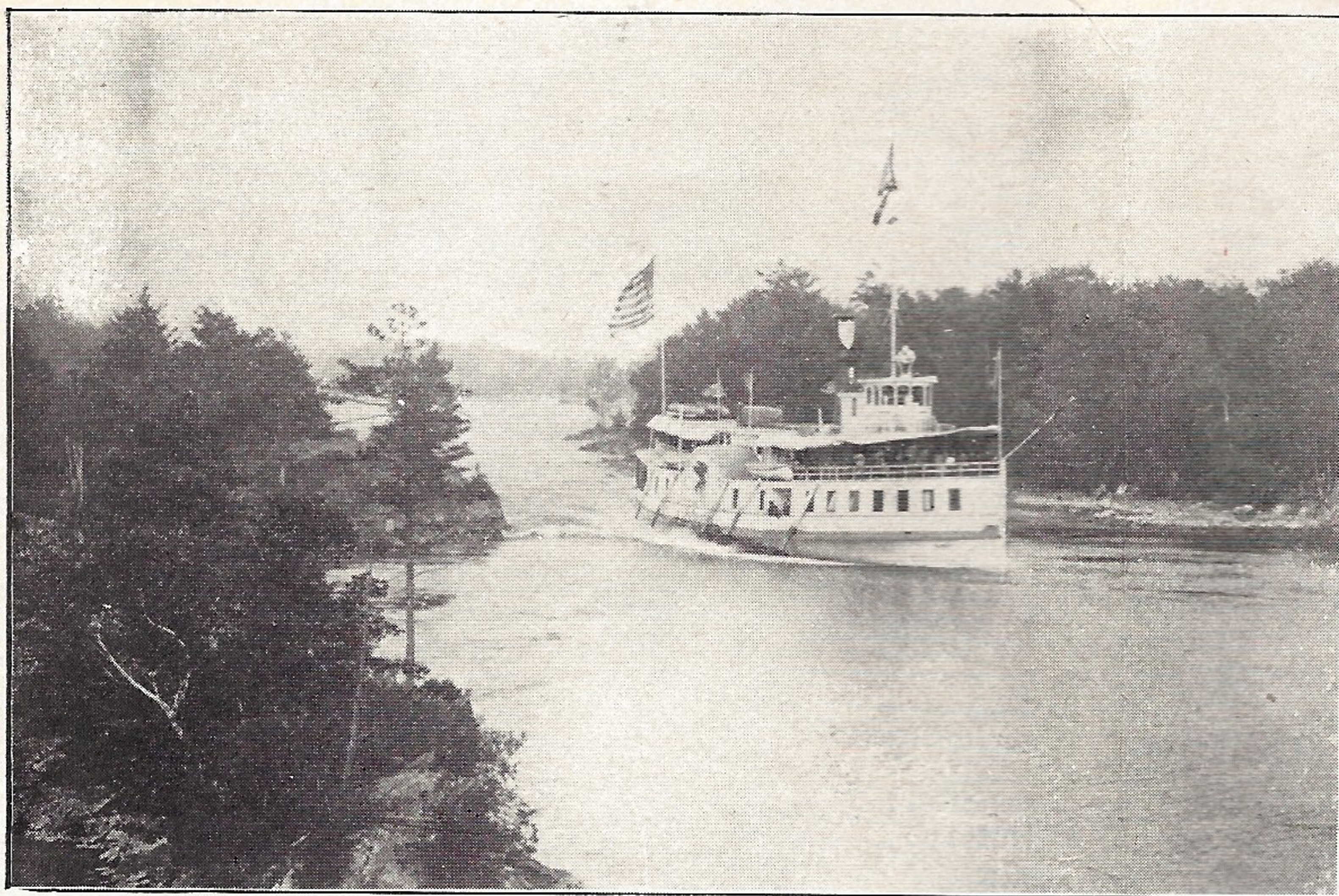
banks of the artificial lake and the awful flood of the Conemaugh River which overwhelmed the city of Johnstown, Pa., in 1889. The representation will be so graphic that the spectator need make no effort to imagine that he is looking upon the actual storm. The mechanism by which all this is produced is much of it entirely new, and the effects are so striking as to render the whole an extremely clear and strong representation.

The transplanting of the ostrich from the deserts of Africa to American soil and the breeding of these great birds as a commercial undertaking was a stroke of enterprise worthy of modern genius. The Ostrich Farm in the Midway will consist of an enclosure of 2 or 3 acres in which will be shown 75 to 100 ostriches, the greater portion of them full grown, but with many chicks and medium size birds. The nests of the birds, with eggs and feathers in the various raw and unfinished conditions, will be shown, and the process of raising the birds, producing, curing and marketing the feathers will be illustrated.

Ostrich Farm.

The Rumanian Village will represent such scenes as the traveler may find in ancient Rumania. The country has a population of six millions and

Rumanian Village.



STR. ISLANDER, IN LOST CHANNEL, THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Copyright 1895, A. P. Yates, Syracuse, N. Y.

ethnologists tell us they are descended from the Dacians of Ancient Rome. Among the inhabitants are 200,000 gypsies. They represent an interesting phase of civilization and the village will be an extremely attractive feature. The native dances and amusements will be presented for the entertainment of visitors, and in the shops and stores will be manufactured and sold the native merchandise. A large company of native Rumanians are engaged for the village, and will appear in their native dress, showing the manners and customs of the country.

Captive Balloon.

Everyone who attends the Pan-American Exposition will have the opportunity to make a balloon ascension with perfect security. Upon the Midway will be a very large captive balloon, which will ascend one-fifth of a mile. The balloon is about 100 feet in diameter, made of silk and carries a comfortable car seating 20 people. It will be operated by means of a steam engine and cables, and will remain up 15 minutes each ascension. The finest views imaginable of the Exposition and surrounding country will be obtainable from this balloon when at its full height.

Fire Dance.

This is one of the most picturesque dances given upon the stage and in its production famous dancers have won their way to greater favor.

Florida Everglades.

Sufficient space has been set apart in which to show a veritable and lifelike reproduction of the Everglades of Florida. The luxuriant tropical vegetation, the alligators and other animals which make the water their home, and all the surroundings

necessary to reproduce the effect of the natural Everglades of Florida will be arranged in the ample space allotted.

This is a complete railway line with miniature locomotive, cars and everything that belongs to a steam railroad built upon a diminutive scale.

Miniature Railway.

Those who have recently visited Coney Island will recall the fascinating amusement consisting of a ride on a wooden horse which rolls on wheels along a track, the propelling force being gravity. The track follows up and down hill and around curves in such a way as to produce the most pleasing as well as rather startling sensations. The visitor to the Midway will have the opportunity to enjoy this novel amusement.

The Steeplechase.

Among the concessions of the Midway is a Scenic Railway, upon which the visitor may ride and enjoy a wonderful variety of landscape views.

Scenic Railway.

Buffalo is the chief port of the great North American lake system. It is the eastern terminal point of nearly all the transportation lines which traverse the four great fresh water seas of Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie. It is the principal commercial gateway between the east and the west, and through her extensive system of elevators, warehouses and yards the products of farm and forest, mine and mill pass to the Atlantic coast. Buffalo is also one of the principal railroad centers of North America, having 26 lines radiating in all directions and a passenger transportation service consisting of 250 trains daily. There are 700 miles of steam railway tracks within the city limits.

The City of Buffalo.

The population of the city is 400,000, and the area 25,000 acres or 42 square miles. It is about 5 miles from east to west and 8 miles from north to south. The city is not only a large manufacturing center, having some 3500 factories, but is also a distributing point of prime importance in the wholesale trade. The electric railway system of the city is in the highest state of development and together with the suburban lines consists of about 300 miles of tracks. All the lines are under the control of the International Traction Company, and a single five cent fare pays for a ride, with transfers, from any one point in the city to any other point, however remote. The city is famed for the cleanliness of its streets, the beauty of its homes, the healthfulness of its climate, and the excellent and abundant water supply from Lake Erie. There are 225 miles of smooth asphalt pavement in the city, which makes it a paradise for wheelmen. The park system is very extensive, there being more than 1000 acres of park lands and 25 miles of beautiful park drives.

Buffalo is a live stock market of well known importance, the horse market particularly being one of the largest in the world. Buyers from Europe and from all parts of the Western Hemisphere go to Buffalo to make their purchases of animals for all purposes.

The public educational system of the city consists of over 60 school buildings, some of them very large. A second new High School was completed in 1898, and a third is about to be built. The University of Buffalo, having medical, dental and law departments, is a widely known institution, and there are several private schools of a high class. In addition to these are Canisius and St. Joseph's Colleges, and a number of parochial schools. Buffalo contains 187 churches of all denominations. The Free Public Library contains over 150,000 volumes, and the Grosvenor Free Reference Library 50,000 volumes. Among the important buildings are the City and County Hall, and the new Federal Building costing \$2,500,000.

The banking capital of Buffalo is vested in 24 banks, and the principal industries are the handling of grain, coal, lumber, flour, ore and package freight, the smelting of copper, milling, and the manufacture of iron and steel. The capacity of Buffalo's 42 grain elevators is 21,000,000 bushels.

Entertainment of Visitors.

The Exposition will at all times have open, for the convenience of visitors, a bureau where may be found the names and addresses of residents who will supply lodgings, or board and lodgings. Buffalo is as well supplied with good hotels as any city of its importance. The accommodations which these afford will be supplemented by the thousands of boarding houses and private residences that will be opened for the comfort of those who come to see the Exposition.

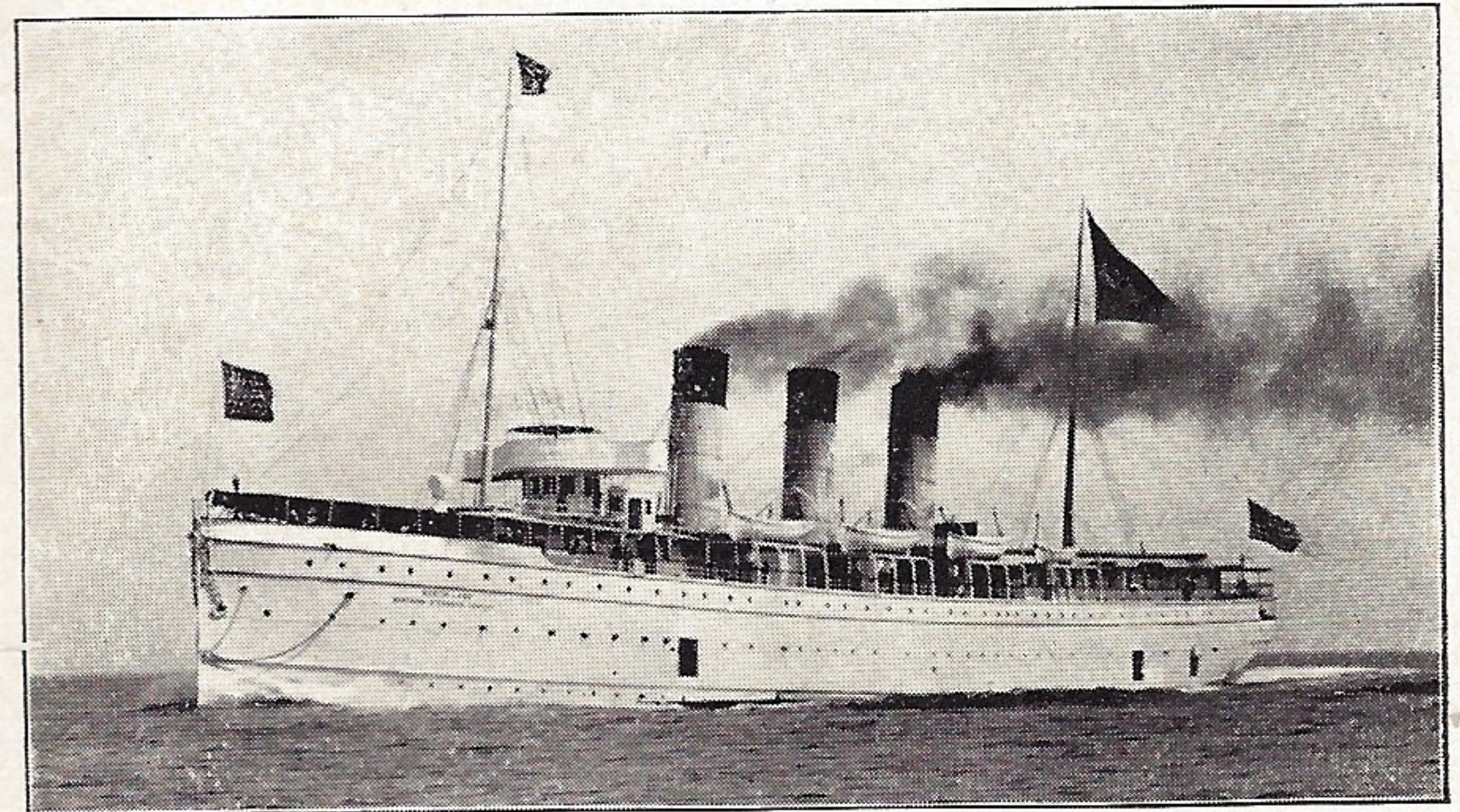
Side Trips from Buffalo.

Buffalo is fortunate in her immediate surroundings and when the visitor to the Exposition shall have satisfied himself with sightseeing within the grounds, he will find much to delight him in and near the city or within a few hours' ride in any direction. The entire region about Buffalo is rich in its variety of natural scenery, and some of the most famous resorts in the world are near at hand.

Popular summer places close by the city, to be reached by steamers upon Lake Erie and the Niagara River are: Woodlawn Beach, on the American shore, south of the city; Crystal Beach, on the Canadian shore, an hour's ride from Buffalo; and Grand Island, with its many groves and summer hotels, on Niagara River, just below the city.

The far-famed Falls of Niagara are only half an hour's ride from the Exposition grounds, and one

may spend a week in the midst of this magnificent scenery and find new pleasures each day. It is quite impossible to describe the grandeur of these majestic cataracts, whose ceaseless roar has been heard through countless ages, and which have for centuries excited the awe and wonderment of savage and civilized men. The Niagara River receives the waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie and discharges them into Lake Ontario. At



STEAMER NORTHLAND.

Northern Steamship Company.

Niagara Falls there is a sheer descent of 160 feet. The width of the Falls, including Goat Island, which divides the American from the Horseshoe Falls, is nearly four-fifths of a mile. Millions of tons of water plunge unceasingly over these dizzy heights, and surge and seethe in the gorge below. The gorge itself, with the Whirlpool Rapids and the mighty Whirlpool below them, is scarcely less fascinating and interesting. There is every provision here for the comfort and convenience of the sight-seer, and all points of interest are of easy access. The State of New York a few years ago bought the land immediately bordering on the Niagara River at the Falls, together with Goat Island, consisting of 75 acres, lying between the two great cataracts, and made the whole a public park. On the Canadian side the Ontario Government has also acquired several miles of land bordering the river and gorge, which is free to the public and is known as Queen Victoria Park. From Prospect Park the visitor has his first view of the wonderful scenery. Here he may almost dip his hand into the stream that instantly leaps far out into the deep gorge. Public vans, at a nominal price, will convey him across the long bridge over the American Rapids above the Falls to Goat Island, and around this wild and beautiful garden.

The Falls may be viewed from the gorge below by descending the incline railway from Prospect Park. Here the steamer "Maid of the Mist" will carry him well up towards the face of both the American and the Horseshoe Falls. The view is one of im-



ARCHED ROCK ON MACKINAC
ISLAND.

pressive and abiding grandeur. The Niagara Gorge is spanned just below the Falls by a steel arch bridge, so that one may take an electric car at the American side and spend a full afternoon with profit and pleasure viewing the scenery from Canadian points. A new suspension bridge between Queenston and Lewiston may be crossed by the traveler, where he may take the Gorge Road and return to Niagara Falls on the American side,

close to the river's edge nearly the entire distance. This is a ride of most fascinating interest and one learns to realize more fully the irresistible power of the great river current. Observation cars upon the New York Central branch also run between Lewiston and Niagara Falls, and an electric line runs from Lewiston to Youngstown on Lake Ontario at the mouth of Niagara River. Lewiston is also the American port for a line of steamers to Toronto and to Niagara-on-the-Lake. The latter is a famous resort for Buffalonians and Canadians, lying opposite Youngstown at the mouth of the Ni-

agara, and is reached by rail from Buffalo by the Michigan Central Railway.

Niagara Power.

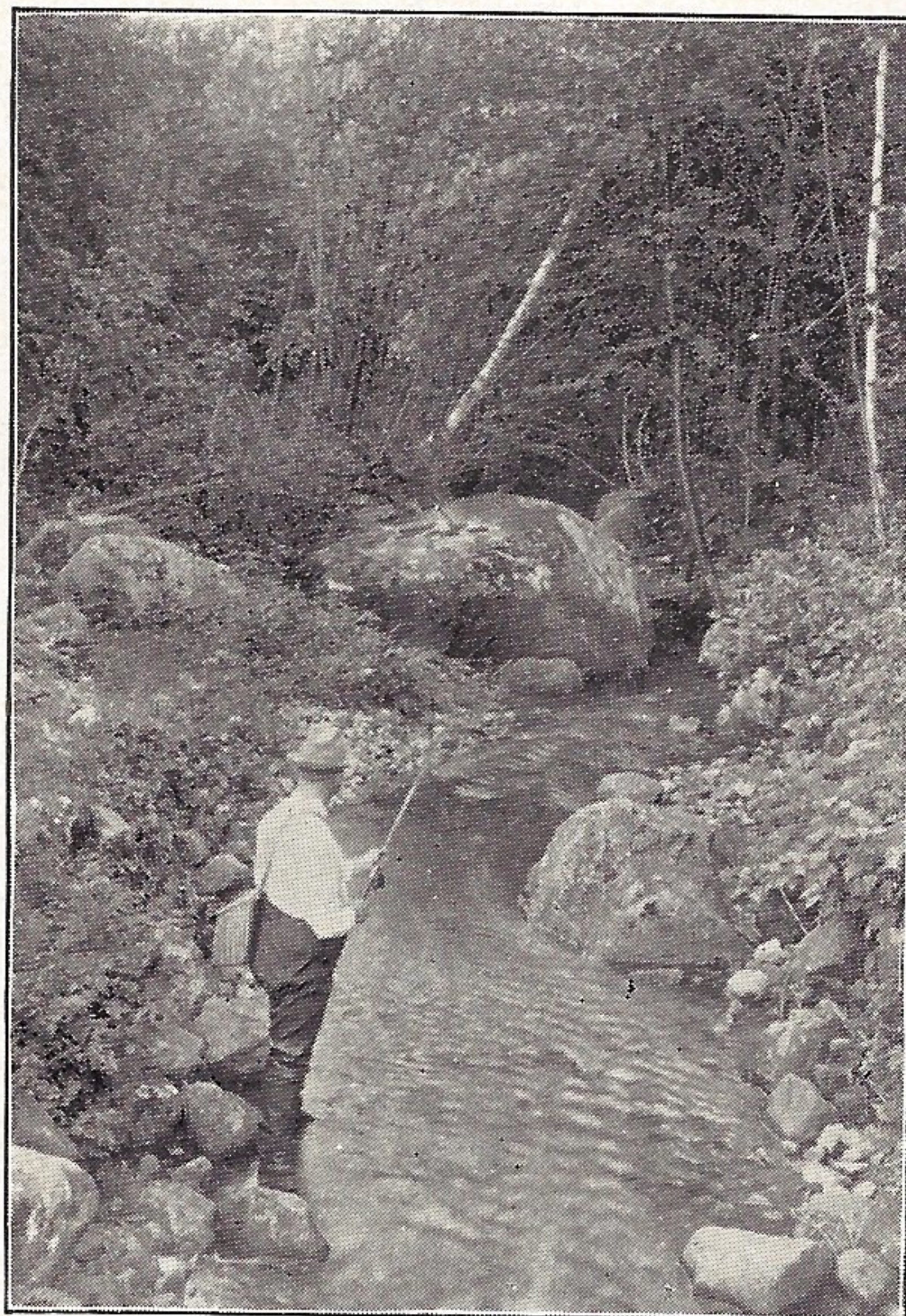
The development of power at Niagara Falls has attracted the interest of the engineering world for several years. The improvements in the electric science and the construction of massive electric machinery have made possible the conversion of a part of Niagara's great power into marketable energy. Two large companies are now supplying this power to factories of many kinds, one of the companies having a costly transmission line extending to Buffalo. The Niagara Falls Power Company is now developing a continual power of 50,000 horse and has begun a second wheelpit for 50,000 more. Its rights on the American side entitle it to 200,000 horse-power, and on the Canadian side to 250,000 additional. No work has yet been done on the Canadian side. In its present plant this company receives the water from the river about one mile above the Falls, and conducts it by means of penstocks 13 feet in diameter to turbine water

wheels 140 feet below. The water is then discharged through a brick lined tunnel over a mile in length into the river below the Falls.

The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company has a surface canal a mile in length which carries the water to a fore-bay on the cliff, from which it descends through massive penstocks to a power house at the edge of the river below the cliff. When this plant is complete, about 100,000 horse-power will be developed. The power houses of these two companies form very attractive objects of interest to the visitors. The energy generated by the Niagara Falls Power Company is produced in units of 5000 horse-power each, and is transmitted to Buffalo at a pressure of 10,000 volts upon bare copper cables of 19 wires each, strung upon massive poles which carry the largest insulators ever used. The street cars in the city of Buffalo, the electric lighting system, and many mills and factories receive their power from this source. This is the power that will drive much of the machinery and furnish the illumination for the Pan-American Exposition.

Scarcely less famous than the Falls of Niagara, is the Summer School at Chautauqua. This great educational center was many years ago founded by Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Church, upon Chautauqua Lake, among the picturesque hills of Chautauqua County, 800 feet above Lake Erie. The Assembly grounds have come to be the permanent abode of a considerable number of people and during six weeks of the summer season many of the most eminent men and women in educational and reform work of all kinds are to be heard in the great amphitheater. Students by thousands from all parts of the country, as well as from foreign lands, gather here to enjoy the bountiful feasts of learning amid scenery of rare beauty and attractiveness. From Buffalo one may reach Mayville at the head of the lake by the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, or Jamestown at the foot, and Lakewood between these points, via the Erie Railroad. The Chautauqua Steamboat Company operates eight steamers on the lake and the round trip is a most delightful sail of about 40 miles.

Chautauqua.



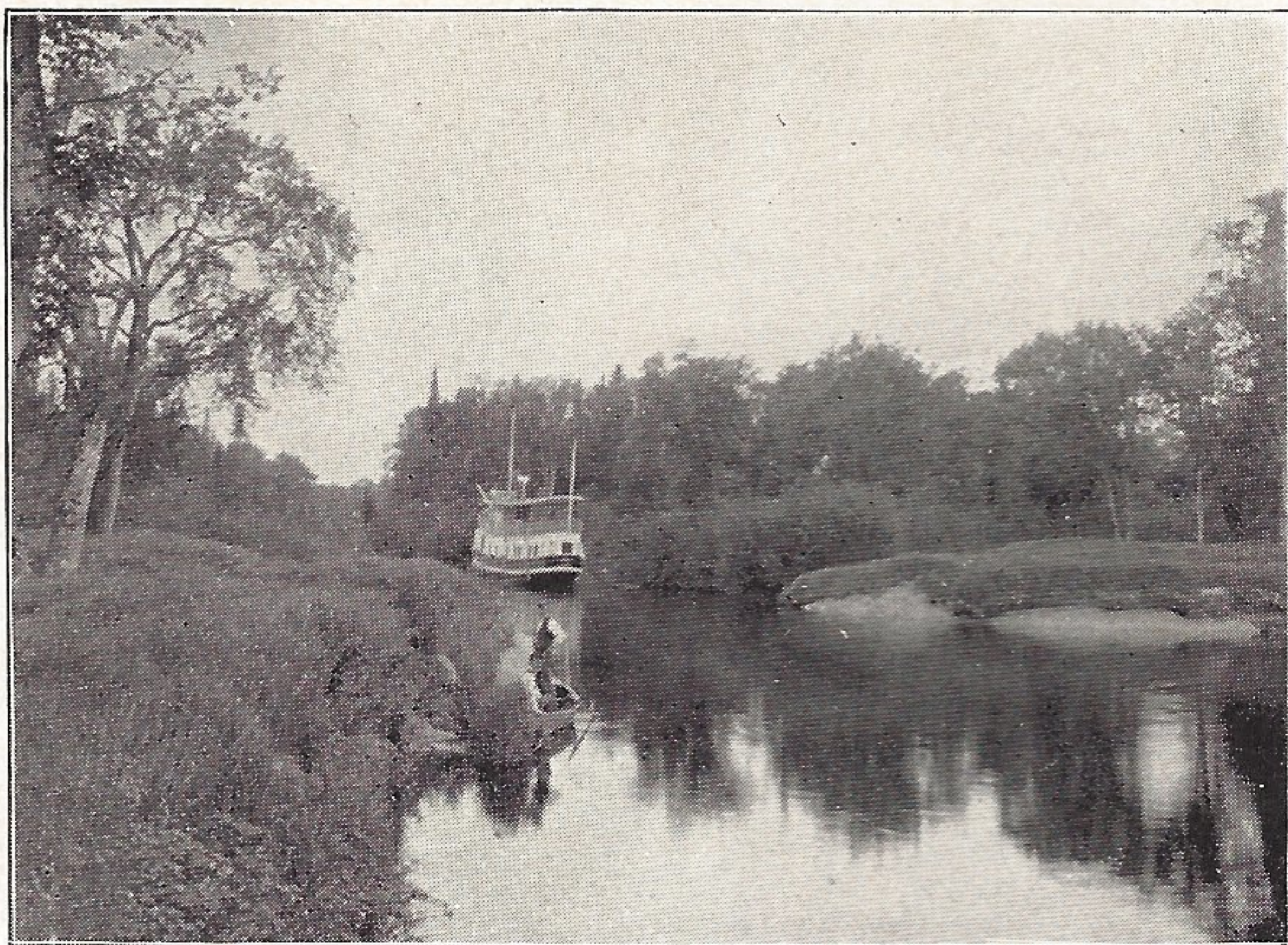
FISHING IN MUSKOKA.

Courtesy Grand Trunk Railway.



LAKE JOSEPH, MUSKOKA.

Courtesy Grand Trunk Railway.



A BIT FROM MUSKOKA.

Courtesy Grand Trunk Railway.

The train and boat service is such that one may leave Buffalo in the morning and return in the evening, and spend half the day on the lake. Near the foot of the lake is Celoron, the Coney Island for that part of the State, where a vast plant has been established for the amusement and entertainment of the public. There are numerous summer resorts along the shores, with fine hotels, and attendant fleets of small steamers and other craft—Point Chautauqua, Greenhurst, Lakewood, Bemus Point and others.

Popular Resorts Near Buffalo.

Favorite summer places in Western New York, well-known to Buffalonians, which may be visited so as to return the same day, are: Cassadaga Lake in Chautauqua County, which is reached by taking the Lake Shore, Nickel Plate or Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad to Dunkirk, and thence on the Allegheny Valley line to Cassadaga; Portage Falls, on the main line of the Erie Railroad; Silver Lake, which is reached by the main line of the Erie and Silver Lake Railroads; Conesus Lake, which is reached by taking the Erie to Avon and going thence over a branch line to the lake resorts; Charlotte, on Lake Ontario, which is the Coney Island of Rochester, and is reached by the New York Central and by electric lines running from Rochester.

Farther away in Central New York are: Canandaigua Lake, which is reached by the New York Central; Lake Keuka, reached by the Lackawanna or the Buffalo and Rochester divisions of the Erie to Bath, and thence by the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad to Hammondsport, or by way of the New York Central to Canandaigua and the Northern Central to Penn Yan; Seneca Lake and Watkins Glen, reached by the New York Central or Lehigh Valley to Geneva and thence by boat to Watkins,

or by way of the New York Central and Northern Central to Watkins. In Eastern New York are Richfield Springs, Saratoga Springs, Ballston Spa and the Catskill Mountains, all reached by the New York Central and West Shore Railroads and their connections. The Adirondack region, with its numerous lakes and wild streams, Lakes George and Champlain, all popular with summer tourists, is accessible by the same routes. Nearly every line of railroad that goes out of Buffalo will carry the traveler to places made popular by their good hotels and beautiful scenery.

The trip from Buffalo to Duluth and other lake points may be made upon swift passenger steamers that rival in their beauty and equipment the finest steamships in the world. No journey is more refreshing than a ride through Lakes Erie, Huron and Superior in mid-summer upon boats of the Northern Steamship Company, Anchor or Lackawanna Lines, or through the wild and majestic scenery of Georgian Bay, from Collingwood, Parry Sound and other points. The Canadian Pacific Railway offers an attractive trip by rail from Buffalo by way of Toronto to Owen Sound, thence by boat through Georgian Bay and the Manitou Islands, the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and Lake Superior to Ft. William, where connections are made with the main line. In the vicinity of Detroit are Put-in-Bay, Mt. Clemens, Grosse Isle and Belle Isle Park, with numerous summer homes and public resorts along the St. Clair River. For a short trip one may take the ride from Buffalo to Cleveland in one of the several floating palaces of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, or to Erie, Pa., by the Erie & Buffalo Line. By steamer the City of Erie is 4 hours away; Cleveland, 9 hours; Detroit, 18 hours; Put-in-Bay, 18 hours; Mackinaw, 35 hours; Sault Ste. Marie, 42 hours; Duluth, 59 hours.

Trips West by Water.

The Thousand Islands attract numberless visitors every season. These rocky isles are surrounded by deep-water channels and are crowned with a thick growth of cedars and other trees. The fresh, exhilarating atmosphere is ever inviting to the cottager and the camper, and summer homes, from the board shack or tent to the palatial villa, are to be seen upon these island shores. An excursion among these islands is full of interest, even to the hurried traveler. The region is well supplied with good hotels, and the railroad and steamboat accommodations are such as to meet all demands. One may have a choice of several routes from Buffalo. He may go by the New York Central to Charlotte and thence by a steamer of the Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co., or the Lake Ontario & St. Lawrence River Day Line, through Lake Ontario, or he may take a morning or evening train on the New York Central to Clayton, where boat connections are made. Another popular route is by way of Toronto, on the Niagara Navigation Company's

The Thousand Islands.

steamers, thence by boats of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. Again, he may go by the Grand Trunk Railway on the Canadian side. An exciting and interesting steamer trip is through the St. Lawrence Rapids on the way to Montreal.

Muskoka Lakes.

The Muskoka Lake region of Canada has become popular with Americans in recent years. Muskoka wharf is only eight hours' ride by rail from Buffalo by way of Hamilton and Toronto. The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk all go to Toronto, and the Grand Trunk to Muskoka wharf. Another pleasant route is by the New York Central to Lewiston, or Michigan Central to Niagara-on-the-Lake and by steamer to Toronto, and thence by rail to Muskoka. The three lakes, Muskoka, Rousseau and Joseph have a shore line of 100 miles, and the climate is

not only healthful but most exhilarating and delightful throughout the torrid season. The region is wild and romantic, and the thousands of campers who frequent the shores and islands of these lakes during the hot months have a hearty welcome for all who come to join them. The hotels are run on a family plan, and whoever loves boating and fishing will find abundant recreation here.

A through train service is in daily operation between Buffalo and nearly all the principal cities of the country. The distance and time from various cities to Buffalo are as follows: Albany, 298 m., 6 h.; Baltimore, 400 m., 13 h.; Boston, 499 m., 14 h.; Chicago, 516 m., 13 h.; Cleveland, 183 m., 4 h.; Cincinnati, 427 m., 12 h.; Columbus, 321 m., 8 h.; Detroit, 231 m., 6 h.; Indianapolis, 466 m., 12 h.; New York, 410 m., 9 h.; St. Louis, 727 m., 20 h.; Washington, 440 m., 13 h.; Toronto, 100 m., 3 h.

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PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

BUFFALO
May 1-November 1
1901



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